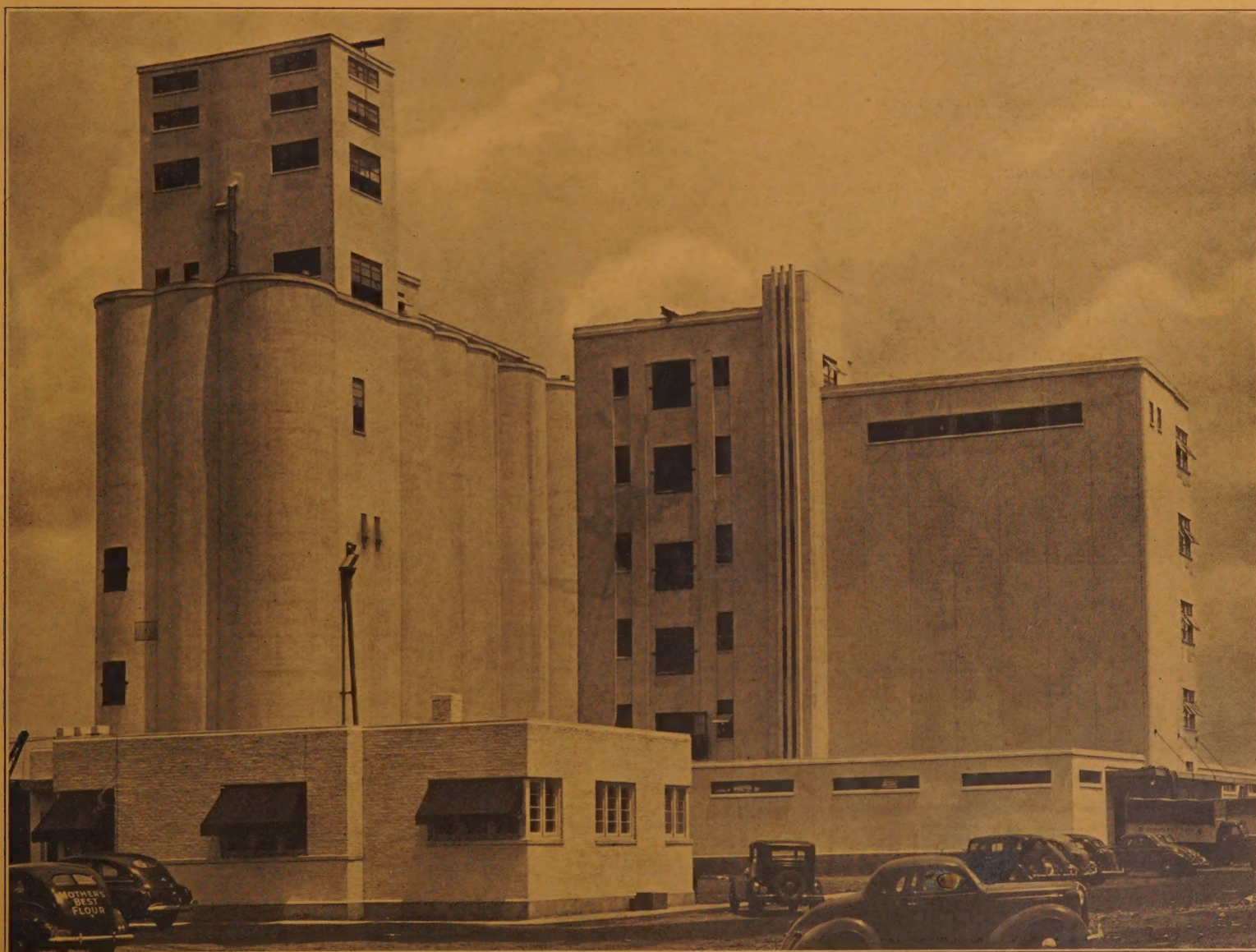


# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Office, Elevator and Mill of Alabama Flour Mills, at Decatur, Ala.  
[For Description see Page 18]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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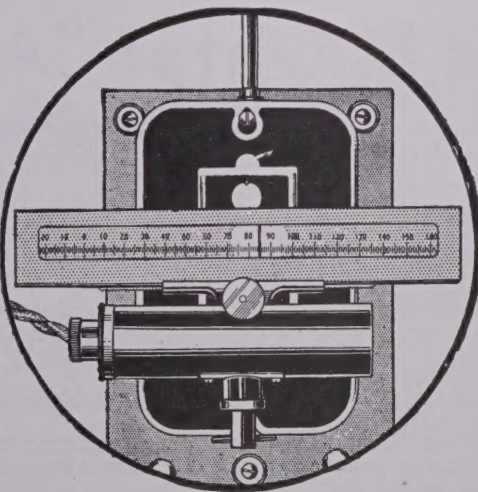
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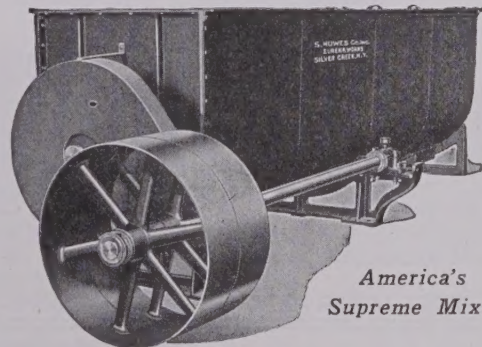
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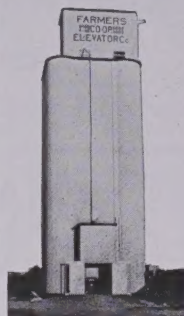


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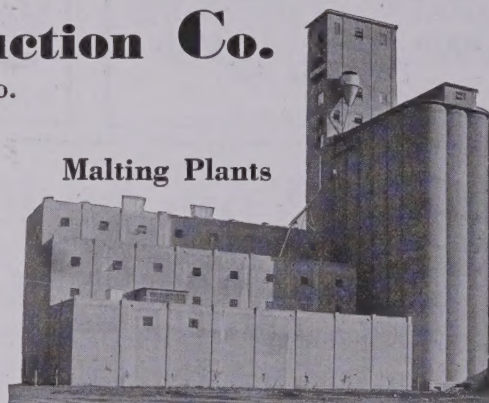
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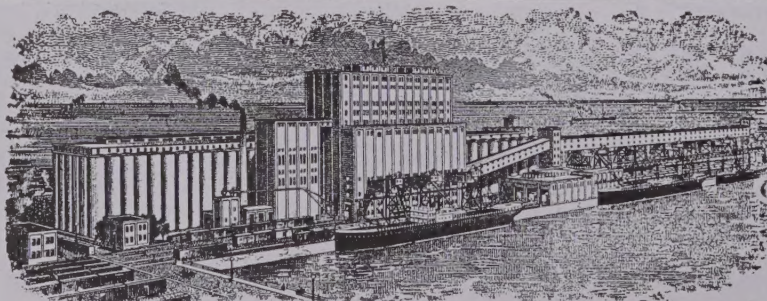
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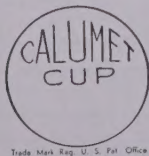
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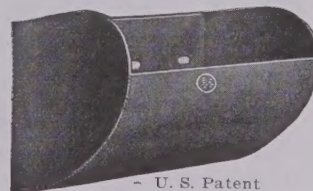


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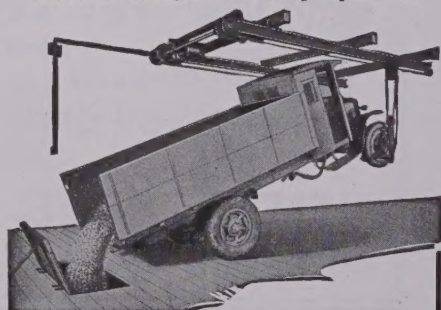
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1 2S16 Gruendler Hay Mill, complete with 50 HP motor.

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**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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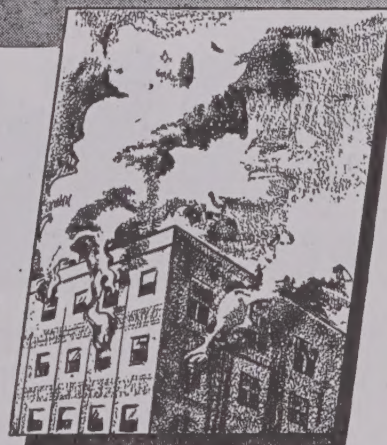
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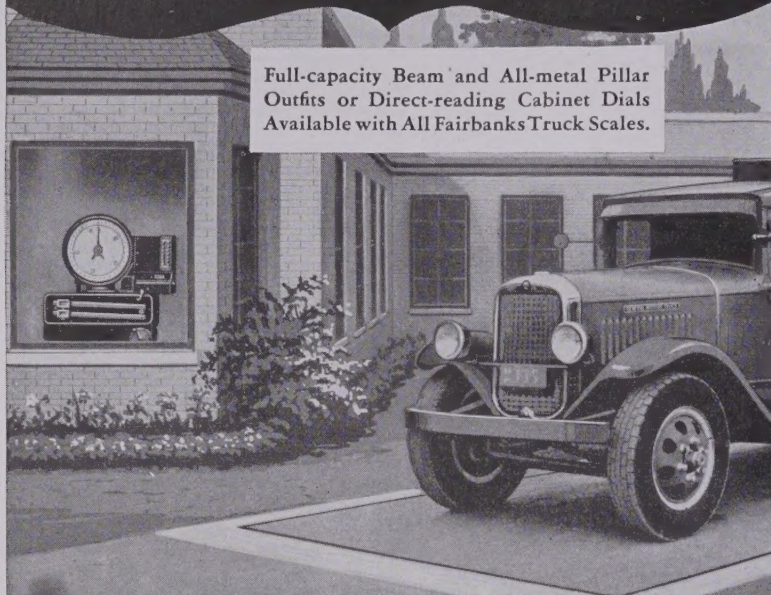
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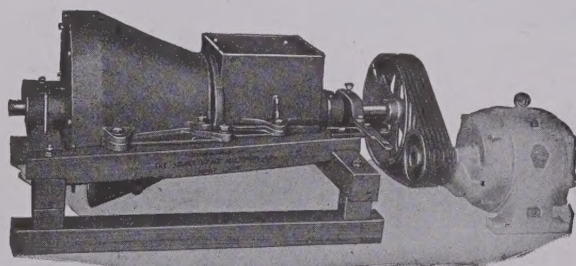
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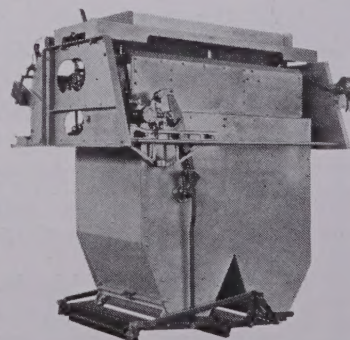
Your answer would probably be "none". Even your shipping records might verify that answer but—what proof have you of the record's absolute accuracy?

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1898

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 9, 1941

ONE LAW that bootleggers of penalty wheat respect and obey is the law of supply and demand.

WITH his white selling card the wheat grower is as much regimented as the mechanic with his union working card.

GRAND OPENING of new elevators with their modern equipment and side lines are attracting larger crowds than usual.

WHEN YOU see a box car leaking grain in transit give us the initials, number, where, when, the direction going, and the kind of grain leaking out. We will try to tell the shipper.

WHEAT FARMERS of Indiana and Oklahoma are so mad about the AAA's 49 cent penalty for wheat produced in excess of their allotment, they threaten to bring suit in the U. S. Circuit Courts. The next time the Department of Agriculture sirens lure the wheat growers to cut their own throats some one is sure to get hurt.

GRAIN SHIPPERS promote their own interests by promptly advising receiver of each car consigned, and accurately describing car's contents.

OUR NEWS columns are crowded with convincing evidence that 1941 is the Banner Year for grain elevator improvements. If your improvements are not mentioned it is because you failed to give us the important information.

DO NOT forget that among the new grades of rye effective July 1 there is a class known as "plump" rye, having not more than 5 per cent of thin kernels. In the regular grades not more than 20 per cent of thin rye is allowable.

AT LAST the great state of Iowa has purchased a fleet of large trucks and equipped each with modern scale testing apparatus, so the official scale inspectors of the Hawkeye state will be able to give a service worthy of the fees collected.

IT COSTS considerable to install a modern truck scale and maintain it in accurate weighing condition, so no excuse is advanced for employing the time of the elevator man and his scale at a pittance, when one dollar a load fails to reimburse him.

EMERGENCY storage built at the Canadian Head of the Lakes by private enterprise has satisfied the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce that the remainder of the 1940 crop and the early deliveries of the 1941 crop can be handled without difficulty.

THE proposed federal legislation to prohibit the movement in interstate commerce of packaged food in other than specified weights and measures would prevent a manufacturer from retaining a customary fixed price for his product while adjusting his costs by varying the quantity in the package slightly.

SHARPERS using different names are collecting money from country grain dealers for subscriptions to the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals without any authority from us and without reporting or remitting to us. When these fakirs are requested to show their credentials or letter of authority to represent the Journals, they quickly disappear.

THE WESTERN Grain Dealers Ass'n is spurring all county chairmen of the Hawkeye State to call frequent meetings of the grain elevator operators of the county in order to crystalize their convictions as to the fairness of the AAA's rulings and regulations and to protest all unreasonable limitations. Men of experience with capital invested have a clearer understanding of the real problems involved in the efficient marketing of grain than all the salaried bureaucrats in the world.

THE INCREASED COST of building grain elevators and the difficulty of obtaining desirable equipment emphasizes the importance of exercising extra vigilance in reducing known fire hazards and installing the latest and most efficient apparatus for extinguishing fires in their incipency.

THE COST of operating every country elevator is rapidly increasing in spite of all rigid economies practiced by the operators; so more red ink will soon be needed unless grain dealers insist on a wider and safer margin of profit. Taxes, and more taxes of ninety-three different varieties, breeds and burdens, are driving many grain dealers to disaster.

THE OCEAN SHIPPING situation has become so bad that high officials in Britain refuse to discuss it in Parliament. The consequent diversion by government order of ships from the coastwise and Panama Canal traffic to trans-oceanic service has its repercussions on the freight car supply in the United States for the movement of all commodities, including grain.

FIFTY YEARS ago the small steam engine was struggling to displace the old blind horse in the power room. A few years later the gas engine crowded the steam engine out on the junk pile with discarded equipment. Next the hard-working starters with calloused hands demanded electric power with its easy starting and efficient motors, and now the economical Diesel engine is offering relief from extortionate rates from current. What next?

THE DEEP SEATED prejudice of the CCC officials, which prevents them selling corn to regular grain dealers unless purchaser gives dependable assurance that corn is for immediate consumption, is unreasonable and unfair. When regular grain dealers offer to buy corn they generally know where they can sell it at an advance and will not hold the corn any longer than necessary to effect a sale at a profit. Why should the CCC discriminate against the elevator operator in favor of the feeder or the trucker?

BAKERS are being advised by union officials that unless they refrain from buying flour from millers whose employees neglect or refuse to join the union, their bakeries will be boycotted and picketed. This may be a free country for some business agents who condone sabotage and destruction of employers' property, but how long can the employers afford to finance business directed by the union dictators. Six fires started at the same time in the plant of the Majestic Mill at Aurora, Mo., after a long and bitter labor dispute, destroyed the mill and jobs for 132 willing workers, but the business agents had their way.



## Farm Bloc Fighting Price Ceilings

Acting without authority of law, the administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has threatened to fix prices above which certain commodities and manufactured goods may not be sold. He threatened to fix the price of cottonseed oil far below present prices. The result was a heavy break in the cotton futures markets of New York and New Orleans, and in the soybean market on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Another result was to arouse the Southern members of the Senate to active opposition to his plans, and a resolution was adopted that price-fixing be postponed until a definite policy has been authorized by Congress. One Senator said, "The treasury has been drained of billions of dollars to get farmer parity, and just when we get a chance to get prices up we find an agency of the government, alleged or otherwise, driving them down."

Another said, "I have never seen in my continuous 32 years of service in the Senate such a universal protest against this outrageous price-fixing, and I hope that the people will use their judgment in the matter until Congress shall, by a Congressional official fiat, say what shall be done under the law."

The administrator issued a statement charging that dealers in scrap metals, particularly aluminum and zinc, have been attempting to evade the price ceilings which he has unlawfully sought to establish. No one has been punished for ignoring his orders, but some industrialists fear that if they do not comply, priorities will be set up that will deprive them of materials.

The dissatisfaction expressed by the Southern Senators is only the beginning of a protest that will be made loudly by every producer of commodities or manufactured goods whose selling price is arbitrarily held down. Especially will this be the case when, as certainly will happen, the fixed price is out of line with competing products, or when the cost of production exceeds the fixed price, making it impossible to do business. This already has occurred in the cotton textile industry, where the OPACS order provided that after June 30, regardless of any contracts, no person shall sell or deliver or accept delivery of cotton gray goods at prices above the ceilings. As prices are currently 1 to 7 cents per pound above that level, manufacturers are refusing to fill contracted orders. Cotton has risen more than 40 per cent since March, and on June 30, the day after the OPACS schedule was published, the Department of Labor made effective a wage increase of 15 per cent for the entire industry.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, it is said, and ignorant government officials hasten to throw monkey-wrenches into the delicately adjusted machinery of trade and industry.

## The Newcomers

With the beginning of the marketing of a new crop of grain the trade has always experienced many changes in management and ownership. Changing conditions and methods in business as well as ill health and death force the employment of new men who introduce new ideas and practices in an effort to survive government competition and regulation as well as new business trends.

The day of the small wagon and the 20,000 capacity box car is gone. The large truck and trailer, the big barge and the 100,000 cap box car and the many new taxes and expenses calls for greater operating capital and shrewder marketing ability.

The new comers will discover many puzzling problems unknown to the grain merchants of yesterday, in addition to those of governmental origin.

Fortunately the grain and feed trades are better organized and alert, experienced officials are directing their associations more intelligently and more earnestly than ever before so cautious merchants have willing advisers and easy access to the safer ways.

Recent numbers of the Journals have reported so many business changes, as well as grain elevator improvements the 1940 grain crops are sure to be marketed with greater expedition and efficiency than ever, and all hope for surer margins. The AAA has about all the surplus grain and cotton piled up in the public show windows any government can afford to carry.

IT PAYS to keep grounds surrounding combustible property clean and free from rubbish. Last month two large flour mills, representing an investment of over a million dollars in each case, were sacrificed to careless disorder. Car linings and other rubbish had been permitted to accumulate under loading platforms at each plant, and although some distance from the mill building, fire in the rubbish, fanned by a gale, soon enveloped the main plant in destructive flames.

THE ARMY engineer officer who told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee last week that immediate congressional approval was needed on the St. Lawrence waterway project must have heard his master's voice. His over all cost of construction of \$579,252,000 is ridiculous, for how can anyone know what labor and material costs will be three and four years from now. The canal system even now is large enough to pass all the smaller boats that Great Lakes shipyards can turn out for war preparedness.

## Liability for Penalty on Stored Escrow Wheat

Large sums of money are involved in the interpretation of Public Law 74 providing for a penalty of 50 per cent of the basic loan and a lien for the penalty on the entire crop.

The law gives the government a lien on the entire crop; but now comes the acting director of the western division of the A.A.A. and says that the wheat purchased from an elevator operator will not be subject to the marketing penalty or any lien therefor.

It seems almost too good to be true that the government will not enforce a lien against a middleman.

Interpretations by bureaucrats are subject to change; and the Wage & Hour Division openly declares that its interpretations are subject to revision by the courts.

In this situation why not take steps to have the Public Law 74 amended to specifically provide that the lien will not be enforced against a wheat buyer who has done his best to comply with the law.

## Farmers Protest Quota Penalty

The brain-trusters formulating farm legislation have had everything their own way so long as they kept the treasury busy sending out "benefit" checks to farmers to pay them for not producing. As long as all the money was coming one way the farmers were complaisant; but now that they are punished by a fine of 49 cents per bushel for not going along they are about ready to stage riots.

One legitimate complaint is that they were told last fall there might be a penalty on excess wheat, but that it would be only 15 cents. Accordingly many farmers went ahead and proceeded with their normal rotation of crops as warranted by good farm practice. After they had been roped in the bureaucrats campaigned for the quota and immediately after its acceptance whacked the wheat growers with an exorbitant penalty of 49 cents per bushel.

Cotton growers also are protesting the heavy penalty assessed against them.

The 49 cents collected from wheat growers and paid into the public treasury can not be ear-marked to be paid out only for farm relief. Like the alleged social security taxes the proceeds go into the general fund and could be used to dig the St. Lawrence Seaway, a Passamaquoddy power dam or a Florida canal that would ruin the state's fresh water supply.

Grain buyers who have been forced to be tax collectors without recompense wish the embattled wheat growers success in their fight to have the quota law repealed.



## Future Trading Is Not Gambling

Recovery of wheat market losses on the plea of gambling failed the customer, Mrs. Myrtle Salzman, in her suit against E. A. Pierce & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Originally Mrs. Salzman had dealt in stocks thru the firm, as then constituted, and then transferred to the wheat pit. She sought to hold a customer's man employed by the firm for her actions. But Circuit Judge Feinberg in her first action found in favor of the firm on the ground that it was not liable for the actions of a customer's man. However, the appellate court remanded the case for retrial and Circuit Judge Prystalski also upheld the brokerage house and ruled that Mrs. Salzman acted on her own initiative and that the customer's man was not at fault.

The final decision was rendered June 30 by Justice David F. Matchett of the Illinois Appellate Court, who set forth that Mrs. Salzman's grain dealings did not amount to gambling within the meaning of the statute and were conducted with the brokers "in the usual way." Pierce & Co., operated on Mrs. Salzman's orders in all transactions, the court held.

"It is difficult to believe that in order to earn this comparatively small sum a reputable institution would risk the results which it is now sought to impose," the court declared.

"It is to be regretted plaintiff sustained a loss she could ill afford to bear," the decision stated. "She was, however, responsible for her own misfortune notwithstanding the observance of every restriction provided by law for her protection. The law has emancipated women."

## Producer, Not Buyer, Liable for Penalty and Charges on Stored Escrow Wheat

G. F. Geissler, acting director of the western division of the A.A.A., at the request of the National Grain Trade Council, has made the following ruling:

"Reference is made to the deposit of warehouse receipts in escrow with respect to warehouse charges or where the value of the wheat represented by the warehouse receipt may finally be determined as less than the amount of the penalty due.

"The producer shall remain liable for all charges incident to the storage of wheat or any deficiency in the value of the wheat so stored.

"The county committee shall in no way be responsible for the payment of storage charges nor will it look to the warehouseman for the amount of deficiency resulting from the claim against the wheat for such storage charges.

"Any claim against the wheat represented by a warehouse receipt held in escrow, to the extent of the lawful proper charges will be recognized, in the event such action becomes necessary and should the result of such action cause the remaining value in the wheat to be less than the penalty, the producer will be held responsible for the amount of the deficiency."

Also, Mr. Geissler interpreted the law, in the following:

"The purchase of wheat is usually accomplished by an exchange of appropriate records requisite to careful business transactions. Marketing quota regulations for wheat provide a means for identification of wheat as subject or as not subject to marketing penalties.

"The identification plan relates to wheat purchased by any person from a producer and from any person other than a producer (intermediate buyer) who acquires wheat before it has been sold to a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor.

"Wheat purchased by any person from a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor will not be subject to the marketing penalty or any lien therefor where the general business records of the purchaser establishes the fact that the wheat was so purchased.

"If wheat is purchased from a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor, the buyer's records of the transaction shall show that fact. If wheat is purchased from any one other than a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor who claims that he is not a producer or intermediate buyer, the buyer of the wheat shall obtain from the seller the bill of sale or invoice which shows that the wheat being sold was purchased by the seller from a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor or had been purchased by a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor before the seller acquired it.

"Obtaining the bill of sale or invoice as out-

lined above or keeping a record that the wheat was purchased from a warehouseman, elevator operator or processor will assure the buyer that he will not be required to pay any marketing penalty on the wheat and that the wheat is not subject to the lien for marketing penalty. The records so kept would show that the wheat was not purchased from a producer or an intermediate buyer. A country elevator operator who conducts his business in substantially the same manner as a recognized elevator operator will be regarded as an elevator operator for this purpose."

## Title Guaranteed to Grain Sold on 'Change

The Chicago Board of Trade, taking note that the A.A.A. under the quota law has a lien on grain for unpaid penalties, has adopted the following rule, relieving buyers on the Exchange floor of the hazard that the grain there bought may be subject to a penalty on account of which the government could have recourse against them:

1839. GRAIN SUBJECT TO MARKETING PENALTIES.—Individuals, firms, or partnerships, selling carlots, barge lots, or truck lots of grain subject to marketing penalties on the Floor of the Exchange, or otherwise, shall guarantee the buyer that such grain is free of liability for penalty payments or liens of whatsoever kind, and shall place upon the invoice a notation to this effect.

The Kansas City Board of Trade directors have adopted a resolution that grain sold is free of lien unless notice of lien is given buyers, reading as follows:

"CARLOTS OF WHEAT offered for sale upon the open board or tendered upon contracts to arrive shall be deemed to be free from any penalty, claim, or lien of the United States under Public Law 74 of the 77th Congress or the regulations of the secretary of agriculture thereunder governing the wheat marketing quota of 1941; and sellers of such wheat shall guarantee buyers that the shipper of each carlot offered for sale or shipped to apply on contract is a warehouseman, elevator operator, or processor within the meaning of said regulations, or otherwise shall guarantee that it is free from any penalty, claim, or lien of the United States unless at the time of sale due notice is given buyers of the existence of any such penalty, claim, or lien."

## Provision for Delivering Excess Wheat Amended

The Department of Agriculture announced July 2 that wheat farmers desiring to avoid payment of wheat marketing quota penalties by delivering excess wheat to the Secretary of Agriculture may now deliver the actual wheat to the treasurer of their County AAA Committee, in cases where it is "impracticable to deliver the wheat to an elevator or warehouse and obtain a receipt."

Under provisions of the wheat marketing quota law, the farmer who produces wheat in excess of his farm quota has the choice of: (1) paying a penalty of 49 cents a bushel on this excess, (2) storing the excess wheat in accordance with regulations, thus postponing the payment of penalty, or (3) delivering the excess to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in relief programs, thus avoiding payment of the penalty.

The marketing quota regulations as previously drawn up provided that the farmer who chose to deliver his excess wheat to the Secretary must first deliver the wheat to an elevator or warehouse, obtain a receipt, and then deliver this receipt to the treasurer of the County AAA Committee.

In the amendment to the regulations, the producer who shows to the satisfaction of the county committee that it is impracticable to deliver the excess wheat to an elevator or warehouse and obtain a receipt therefor, may avoid penalties by delivering such wheat to any point in the county designated by the committee and at such time as the committee may designate.

Department officials said the revision in the regulations was made necessary when certain Southwestern elevator and warehouse operators

refused in some cases to accept wheat on the grounds that it was not in good enough condition to store or that it was of such low grade that facilities were not available for handling.

## Whole Crop Not Under Lien

John Buss, a tenant on the farm of Wm. Deutsche, near Monee, Ill., hauled 478 bus. of corn to the elevator of the Whitaker Farmers Elevator Co. and received a check for \$174.19 which he cashed.

The corn was grown on a share crop tenancy and Buss represented to the elevator company that he was sole owner of the corn.

The landlord brought suit against the elevator company, alleging that the manager, Ben Maass, knew that the corn was raised on rented land and should not have purchased the grain. The first suit was before a police magistrate who returned a judgment of \$174.19 against the company.

An appeal was taken to the county court and Judge C. D. Henry gave a similar decision. Another appeal was taken by the company to the appellate court.

The latter court reversed the previous decisions, saying in effect that Buss had title to the grain subject to the landlord's lien, and therefore had the right to sell and the elevator the right to buy.

## No Specific Warranty of Feed

Vagaries of juries swayed by sympathy for a fellow citizen defendant in a suit brought by a distant soulless corporation make it hazardous to attempt to recover payment for feed sold in good faith.

So it proved in the case of Clifton Swaithes a farmer of Caldwell County, Mo., who bought 9 tons of hog fattener for \$450 for his 35 Hampshire hogs, and then refused to pay the balance due, after, as per agreement his livestock commission merchant had sold the hogs and remitted \$404.28 to the feed manufacturer.

Swaithes made counterclaim for \$197.10, alleging the daily gain made by the hogs was not as much as he had been led to expect and the court allowed his counterclaim in a decision by the Kansas City Court of Appeals, reported in 142 S.W. Rep. 340.

Swaithes claimed that seller's agent told him the fattener was a complete feed and hogs fed would gain  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 pounds per day, while the actual gain was slightly more than one pound per day. The court held that the agent's statement was a warranty, altho the seller has instructed its salesmen not to promise any specific results. The feed was sold on a written contract which makes no guaranty as to gains. It is difficult to understand how the Circuit Court of Caldwell County in this case allowed oral testimony to modify a written contract. The jury found that the alleged 2 pounds per day warranty was not met.

The feed in this case is well known to the trade as a complete feed; but feed is not the only factor.

No person with any knowledge of animal husbandry would be guilty of guaranteeing any specific weight gain per day. Much depends on breeding; runts and razorbacks will not gain like good hogs. Much depends on sanitation; sick or wormy hogs will not gain like well ones. Much depends on management. Hogs do not gain a flat rate per day but largely in proportion to their age or size and the amount of a good balanced ration they consume. This is a general statement and no reflection on the feeder or his hogs.

Authorities indicate a good average gain from birth to 100 lbs. as .8 pound per day and from 101 lbs. to 200 lbs. as 1.7 lbs. per day. The 1.75 to 2 lbs. figures claimed by Swaithes would be beyond any normal hope.

A true statement by a salesman that good hogs under good conditions and good management have produced average gains over a several month period of feeding should not be considered a warranty that any group of hogs will gain a specific weight per day.



# Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Penalties on Excess Wheat Grown

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Misunderstandings are arising among both grain dealers and farmers as to the interpretation placed by county A.A.A. com'ites on Section 4 of the marketing quota law, which reads:

(4) Until the producers on any farm store, deliver to the Secretary, or pay the penalty on, the farm marketing excess of any crop of corn or wheat, the entire crop of corn or wheat, as the case may be, produced on the farm shall be subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the amount of the penalty.

Does this mean that the penalty which the grain dealer must collect, and which the county com'ite may collect from an obstreperous producer amounts to 49c per bu. on each bushel of wheat produced on such producer's farm in 1941; or does it mean 49c per bu. only on the amount of wheat which the county com'ite declares such producer has produced in excess of his allotment?—Illinois Traveler.

**Ans.:** The amount due the A.A.A. is 49c per bushel on the excess over allotment, and not on the entire crop.

The lien is on the entire crop. For example: should a producer dispose of some of his crop without settling with the A.A.A., the A.A.A.

automatically has a lien on the entire crop, and no one handling any part of the crop can have clear title until the lien has been discharged. In such case the A.A.A. recovery is not limited to 49 cents per bushel. Thus, if the producer owes the A.A.A. \$85; and the A.A.A. can find only 100 bus. on which to levy under its lien the A.A.A. can take all of the 100 bus. if valued at 85 cents per bushel.

Grain dealers buying from producers having a white card and making the required records should not be bothered with this lien.

## Washington News

**Representatives** of four major wheat exporting countries are about to hold a conference at Washington to discuss international wheat trade relations after the war, according to Canadian Trade Minister MacKinnon.

**The House** has passed the bill granting the C.C.C. increased lending authority to finance 85% parity loans, extending the life of the corporation to July 1, 1946, and increasing its maximum lending power from \$1,400,000,000 to \$2,650,000,000. The Senate later approved the bill, but struck out the amendment directing the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain prices of crops at 85% of parity.

**A Central Motor Truck Committee** with 16 regional committees to study motor truck transportation problems and to advise government officials has been announced by Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner, Office for Emergency Management. John Rogers, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, was named Chairman of the Central Committee and H. H. Kelley, Safety Chief of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will serve as Secretary.

**A Price-Fixing plan** worked out by Leon Henderson calls for the freezing by statute of wholesale and retail prices of all commodities as of a certain date, and of rents in "defense" areas to be defined by the President. The commodity price "freezing" would be nationwide, while rents would be fixed only within the "defense" areas. The projected plan does not yet include a ceiling on wages as such, and the general control would extend to farm commodities only after their prices reached nearer full parity as described in the existing agricultural adjustment act. The administrator himself would have little discretion in the matter of fixing

prices, as that would be done by the act, but a separate commission, or a series of commissions by areas or states, would be established with power to grant exceptions.

**Since April 1 about 29 million bus. of corn** have been sold by the Government to commercial corn processors and to livestock feeders. This reduced Government holdings of corn to about 202 million bushels. Since April 1 about 9 million bushels of corn have been redeemed by farmers. On June 15 about 293 million bushels of 1938, 1939 and 1940 corn were under seal. This made the total corn sealed and held by the Government in mid-June about 495 million bushels, or about 50 million bushels less than on that date last year.—U.S.D.A.

**About 24,000 bus. of wheat** that was growing on 1,200 acres taken over by the government for the powder plant at Weldon Spring, Mo., was sold to highest bidder as a standing crop by Clyde L. Miller, construction quartermaster.

## Frank D. Bruce Passes On

Frank D. Bruce, 71, an active member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the last 26 years, passed away June 29 at St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., following an operation. He had been in failing health for some time.

Mr. Bruce was born in Dearborn, Mo., and at that point he was engaged in the grain and milling business for 14 years. In 1908 he joined the E. E. Roehen Grain Co. at Kansas City. When this company opened a branch office in Wichita, Kan., in 1913, he was made manager there in a partnership.

This partnership was liquidated in April, 1915. Then Mr. Bruce, in company with his brother, Marshall C. Bruce, organized Bruce Bros. Grain Co. to do a grain commission business with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., a business which he continued until his death. Surviving Mr. Bruce are his wife, a daughter, and a son.



F. D. Bruce, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 28, 29. The National Hay Ass'n, Anthony Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 15, 16. Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		June		June		June		July		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Wheat</b>																		
Chicago	107 3/4	73	102 3/4	104 1/4	106 3/4	103	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4
Winnipeg	81 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	74 3/4	76	76	76	76
Minneapolis	102 3/4	76	98 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	97 3/4	100	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4
Kansas City	99 3/4	66 3/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	99 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	96 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
Duluth, durum	97 3/4	71	92 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	91	91 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Milwaukee	....	73	102 3/4	104 3/4	106 3/4	103	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	....	....	....	....
<b>Corn</b>																		
Chicago	75 1/4	58	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Kansas City	70 1/4	56	68	68	68 1/4	68	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Milwaukee	....	59 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	....	....	....
<b>Oats</b>																		
Chicago	38 1/4	31 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Winnipeg	41 3/4	29 1/4	39	39 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	40 1/4	....	38 1/2	39	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4
Minneapolis	34 1/2	27 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4
Milwaukee	....	30 1/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	....	....	....
<b>Rye</b>																		
Chicago	60 1/4	49	55 3/4	56 3/4	57 3/4	55 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	56	56	55 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	58	58	58	58
Minneapolis	55 1/2	40 3/4	61 1/4	51 3/4	53	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Winnipeg	64 1/4	47 3/4	53	58	58 3/4	57	56 1/2	....	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Duluth	54 3/4	49 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	53	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
<b>Barley</b>																		
Minneapolis	47 3/4	40 1/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 3/4	43	42 1/2	42	42	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Winnipeg	56	39 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	53 3/4	....	52	52 1/2	54 3/4	54 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
<b>Soybeans</b>																		
Chicago	156 1/2	85 1/4	146 3/4	149 3/4	156	148 1/4	145	142 1/2	144	146 1/2	146 1/2	152	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Canada Exchange	....	....	83 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	....	....	....	....



### Three Tricky Truckers Incarcerated

Grain dealers who have any dealings whatever with strange truckers will be pleased to learn that the three tricksters who swindled Jos. Whyte, Cody, Neb., have been incarcerated and will not perpetrate any similar tricks on the trade for some time to come. Their case was heard at Valentine, Neb., last month. One of the swindlers pleaded guilty and was given one year in the penitentiary; a second was given two years in the pen, and the third was given two years in the state reformatory.

It seems that these sharpers placed a magnet on the counter-balance of Mr. Whyte's scale, so as to increase the weight of the grain he was purchasing from them. They also gained weight by backing truck quickly as it was stopped on scale platform.

So many country grain buyers have been swindled by traveling "sharpers" that it is of decided advantage to everyone having the courage to deal with them to keep a vigilant lookout lest they indulge in any one of the twenty tricks for swindling easy marks. The reason it is easy for these nomads to bid high for grain when purchasing and offering to sell at a low price is because they depend upon rubber checks and false weights for their profit.

### Drop in Winnipeg Futures

The Canadian Wheat Board has requested the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to inaugurate trading in wheat for the October, 1941, delivery, and at a minimum of 70 cents per bushel.

It was requested that the minimum price on wheat for July delivery be 70 cents, effective July 2. It has been 77½. The Board explained:

"It should be clearly understood that these adjustments merely have reference to the minimum prices at which trading may be conducted in July and October wheat. Producers delivering their wheat in the country will not be affected because they still may deliver their wheat to the Wheat Board.

"The initial price to be paid by the board is unchanged, that is for the period up to and including July 8, the board's initial price for No. 1 northern, basis in store Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver, is 70 cents per bushel plus farm storage of 5½ cents, or a total of 75½ cents.

"Effective July 9, and continuing until July 31, 1941, the amount payable for farm storage is 6 cents per bushel making the board's initial price, including farm storage for this period, 76 cents per bushel."

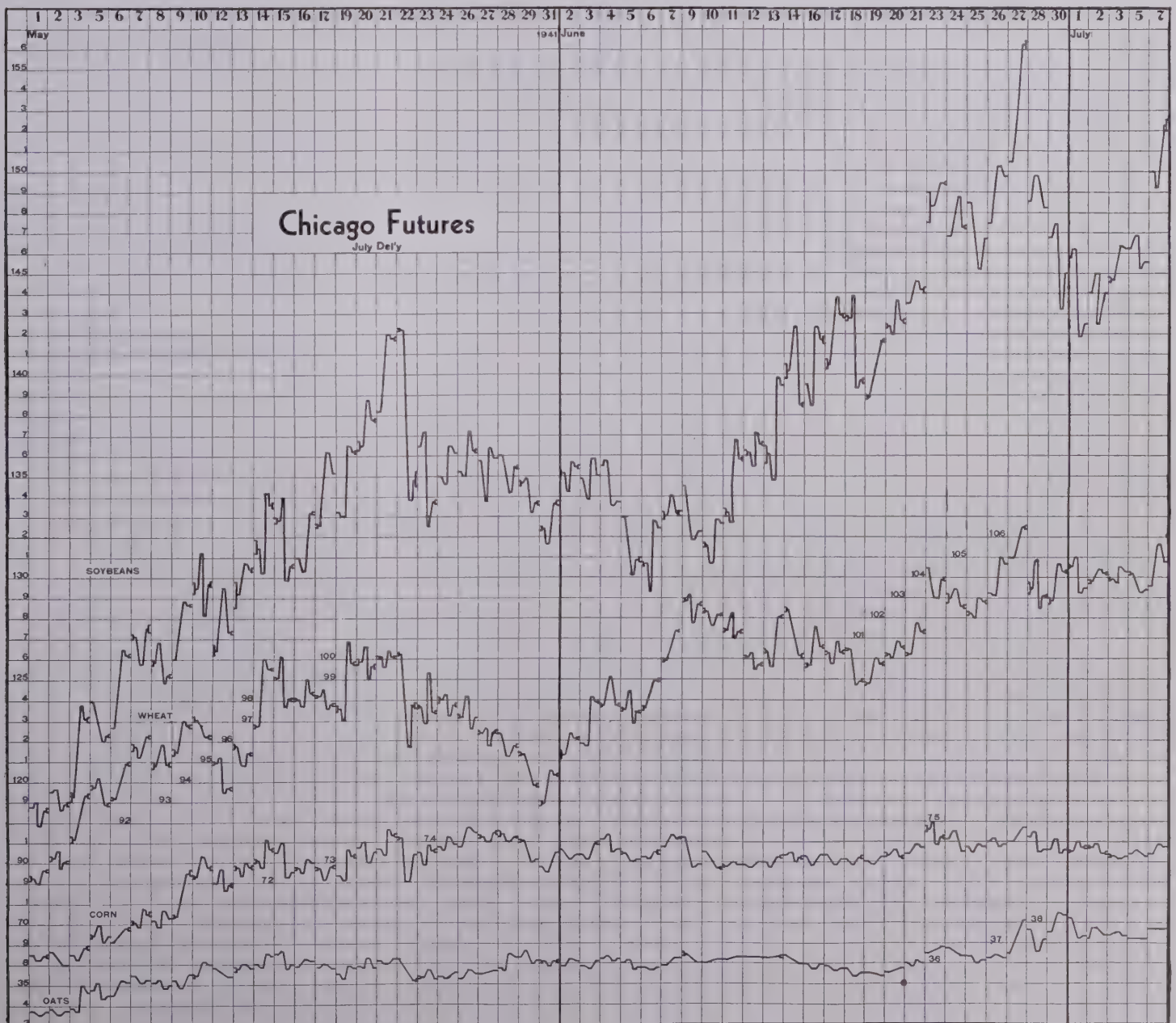
The greater part of the world's high protein wheat is produced where yields are on the average less than 25 bushels to the acre.

### Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.F.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 21	50,179	22,509	9,858	12,550	6,859
Dec. 28	50,621	22,695	9,649	12,297	6,971
Jan. 4	49,476	22,493	9,200	12,743	6,842
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,335	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	9,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,173	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,067
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	43,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935
June 14	39,568	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 21	40,794	20,202	7,870	12,200	11,862
June 28	40,083	19,947	7,525	12,078	12,194
July 5	43,010	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
		19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924

†All time low.





## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Hoosiers Protesting Penalties on Excess Production

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Greatest hub-bub is over the penalty for producing more wheat, 49c a bushel for the excess. Farmers are mad as wet hens about it. They are holding mass meetings in different parts of Indiana and there will be a vigorous protest lodged in Washington over this un-American act. Appears that the farmers who didn't go into the project are under the control of the government as much as the farmers that did. The small farmers are kicking because they did not have a chance to vote, if they had, they claim Indiana would have gone against the whole program heavily.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Favors Closing Country Elevators Saturday Noon

*Grain & Feed Journals, Inc.:* On page 535 of the June 25th issue of your Journal, reporting the Tuesday morning session of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Convention at French Lick, you have outlined the brief remarks which I made relative to the closing of small-town, Indiana country elevators at noon on Saturdays. On page 536 you have printed my picture, and, I can assure you, the likeness is flattering. Even my mother-in-law admires it. Turning to page 528 of the same Journal, I find your editorial headed "Shutting the Elevator Saturday Noon." I assume that this editorial was written because of my remarks as you definitely link the two together in your first sentence.

The author of your article seems to be convinced that anyone who attempts to shorten hours of operation in a country elevator does so with no regard for the welfare of his customers. The whole idea, in your mind, seems to be truly a "damn fool" scheme to allow the elevator operator to go fishing, to the ball games or on picnics.

There can never be any question about the importance or the rights of the customer. He pays all of the bills and, without him, we all would close up and go fishing for keeps. It must be granted that all grains in the fields for harvest are perishable and subject to weather conditions and that marketing facilities for their handling must be provided on all days and at all hours. There are many sideline activities, however, around the average Indiana country elevator which could be discontinued on Saturday afternoons with no loss or inconvenience of importance to the customer.

The whole idea is a matter for proper education. Teach the farmer to anticipate his grinding, feed, coal and merchandising needs just enough ahead to run from Saturday noon until Monday morning and you make it possible to operate on a five and one-half-day week for 40 out of the 52 weeks in the year.

Forces can be skeletonized during harvesting periods; plants will remain open to handle all grains from the fields at all times; no essential services need be denied the customer. In fact, ordinary services from Monday morning until Saturday noon should be considerably improved.

Most country elevators experience a slight need for employees. In case your half-cocked editorial writer fails to recognize the word, it means the fellow who hoists 'em up and lets 'em down; who eats the dust and greases the guts, and, somehow, always keeps her rolling. These men do not draw \$1.25 per hour, never did and never expect to, but a lot of 'em,

right now, have brothers or uncles or cousins whose pay-checks are very attractive and who manage to draw the same each week after 40 hours of labor and not after 60.

Your article states that universally Saturday has always been the farmer's big marketing day and that it is the natural day for buying food supplies because most places of business are closed on Sundays. That's right but what the hell's it got to do with the question at hand? Do you want more country stations to open for business on Sundays or should we all put in a good stock of groceries?

Farmers have automobiles, electric lights, running water and power tools of every description. Nature puts 'em behind in their work once in a while but gasoline and modern equipment pulls 'em out in a hurry. Comes Saturday noon and Honest John begins to ease up. It's said that he even takes a bath, and in an enameled tub, to boot. He will go to town, sure, but not many times with a truck-load of grain or a batch of grinding. He will buy, yes, but mostly food, clothing, amusement and not necessarily much pig feed, coal or general farm supplies. This could go on and on.

I am not trying to sell Indiana elevator owners a bill of goods which they do not want. My ideas relative to shorter working hours were presented for the consideration of the trade and as something to think about. It is a matter which is of considerable importance and which may well be discussed at length.

Your very able writer apparently read my article, decided that it was crack-pot and gave it the works. You are supposed to have the best interests of the grain trade at heart. Your opinions are important because they reach a large percentage of the industry. You have smart reporters and writers, or a lot of us are wasting \$2 per year. You could use, and present, a few more facts in this case.—Sellers Grain Co., by Max P. Sellers, Forest, Ind.

### Circulating Credit Information

*Grain & Feed Journals:* For some time we have been picking up lists of slow and no-good accounts from our members in the various districts about every three months and then compiling these lists in alphabetical order and sending each member who contributed to the list a complete report. We use a code letter to indicate whether the account is slow or no good.

These lists in most districts have been very effective but the difficulty we have in some districts is to induce the members to send their lists in on time. On these reports we list the name, address, amount owing and rating.

Another credit service we offer is used principally for a new account. A member sends in a name to the office on which he desires information and this name is listed on one of the blanks containing spaces for customer's name and address, how long sold, date of last sale, amount owing, amount past due, manner of payment, and remarks, and sent to each member in the district. The information that we receive from the members due to this inquiry is then compiled on the same type of blank and mailed out to the member who requested the information, also a complete report is sent to all of those who have contributed information. This service can also be used for an old account or one that perhaps owes quite a bill to a certain dealer and this dealer would like to know if the account might be owing a large feed bill elsewhere.—J. G. Wilson, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

### Wheat Growers Protesting Penalties

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The marketing quota has brought about all kinds of reactions. In some communities organizations of wheat growers have been formed, protesting against increasing penalties and other restrictions in the AAA wheat marketing program. Some are taking the consequences and paying the penalty of 49 cents a bushel on their surplus.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

### CCC to Sell and Trade Special Milling Wheat

The Department of Agriculture announced June 26 that pooled wheat from the 1940 crop, wheat acquired from farmers in settlement of loans, held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in mill storage in areas where small mills depend on local supplies for their needs may be purchased by such mills or exchanged for wheat in other locations.

Department officials said that since the current market price is below the 1941 loan value and a new crop is moving into the market, no general sales program on pooled wheat is contemplated at this time. Only mills in need of the special types and qualities of wheat they customarily grind for their special product will be supplied under the limited sale or exchange program.

Pooled wheat in mill storage will be offered for sale to the operators of small mills at the current market price but at not less than the loan value on the 1941 crop of the applicable class, grade, quality and location, plus storage charges accrued for the 1941-42 storage year.

Pooled wheat in mill storage also may be exchanged with the operators of such mills for wheat of equal value taking into consideration quality, warehouse charges and billing, plus a premium of three cents per bushel on pool wheat exchanged. Wheat so exchanged may be stored at any favorable location but must be in an approved warehouse.

The foregoing is important as indicating the sales policy of the A.A.A. on wheat, the price not to be less than the loan value.

### Will Allow More Soybeans for Oil

To avoid undue depletion of vegetable oil stocks and to insure ample supplies for defense as well as normal requirements, the Department of Agriculture June 13 announced changes in provisions of the agricultural conservation program to encourage increased production of soybeans for oil.

One revision in the AAA conservation program will enable farmers to increase their production of soybeans by harvesting in 1941 an acreage larger than the acreage harvested for beans in 1940 without incurring deductions in the payments on the farm.

This provision will apply to most farms on which soybeans are now produced. However, in a few special cases where the 1940 acreage is not considered representative for the farm, the County AAA Committee will establish an acreage as a basis for farming operations under the new provision. This will make it possible for some farmers to expand production who might otherwise be unable to, and to prevent unbalanced operations on other farms due to excessive plantings.

A second revision provides that in states having minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops on each farm, instead of total soil-depleting allotments, soybeans grown for any purpose will be classified as an erosion-resisting crop under the revised program. Previously, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means were not so classified. As under the first revision, AAA cooperators in these states will be able to expand their production of soybeans for oil without loss of any payments otherwise earned on their farms.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Alice, N. D., June 20.—No beans; no grain plowed up; best prospects in 12 years.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Weskan, Kan., July 2.—Our crops here are the best ever, some wheat looks like it might make 35 bus.; same applies to barley and rye. We have had some hail damage.—A. E. Engberg.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The indicated yield of winter wheat June 16 was reported in thousand bushels, as 60,156 as compared to the previous report on June 1, of 71,296.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, agricultural statisticians.

Spokane, Wash.—An outbreak of western wheat-stem maggot has been reported within the last few days in Grant, Douglas and Lincoln Counties and farmers in Spokane County may find the insect attacking grain in the area according to County Agent Green.—F. K. H.

Ambrose, N. D., June 23.—No soybeans sown in this territory. Wheat acreage decrease 10%, condition 85%; flax, increase, 20%, condition 85%; barley, same, condition, 90%; oats, increase, 10%, condition 90%. No rye sown. None of the growing crops will be plowed up.—Ambrose Farmers Elvtr. Co., J. Johnson, mgr.

Duluth, Minn., July 1.—All country crop reports are optimistic and the grain is coming along rapidly by the present warm sunshiny weather. There is some talk of weed growth but this is not considered any detriment to the crop. There has been areas where it was too wet so that a drying out period at this time is quite desirable.—F. G. C.

Prosser, Wash., June 30.—Prospects for a bumper wheat crop in Benton County are the finest that have been recorded for many years. An abnormal amount of moisture and an ideal growing season have made good stands of grain all thru the Horse Heaven country. In many instances it is believed the yield will exceed 30 bus. per acre.—F. K. H.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Millions of acres of new crop wheat are threatened by the most extensive stem sawfly infestation in Western Canada's grain history, Dr. C. W. Farstad of Lethbridge, assistant entomologist, warned June 24. Practically the entire wheat acreage of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the southwest corner of Manitoba is menaced by the pest, federal agricultural experts reported.

Decatur, Ill., July 5.—The harvesting of winter wheat was interrupted by rains. A little combined wheat was delivered; while some of it was dry enough, generally the moisture content was too high. Combining will, however, get under way as soon as wheat and fields are dry enough. The quality will be fair to good. Fly damaged wheat in some localities and wheat that was lodged or heavily infested with rust will be light and shriveled.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 5.—Every report we have heard from wheat is that it is as good as expected and the best crop we have raised for years. Looks as though about 50% of the crop has been cut by binders and the rest will be cut by combines. We have taken in but one car load of wheat, it tested No. 2. Looks as though we would have quite a little No. 1 wheat this year, quality is good, and wheat will be as free of weed seed as we have ever seen it. Wheat that has been cut shows an occasional smut ball, but nothing bad.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn.—July 5.—In the flax belt of the Northwest during the past week there have been scattered showers and slightly below average temperatures. In the principal flax region of Minnesota some permanent damage has been done by too much rain in the low spots. Damage from wilt, rust, weeds and grasshoppers up to this time is negligible. The yield per acre will probably be less than last year in Minnesota and northern Iowa but higher in North and South Dakota and Montana because of the extra moisture. Contrary to popular belief, flaxseed withstands moisture as well as most other crops.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Helena, Mont., July 1.—Winter wheat is filling rapidly under weather which now is very favorable, altho some damage may have occurred as a result of the extreme heat a week ago. Spring grains are generally headed out and the next two weeks will see them passing through a critical part of their filling stages when extremely high temperatures or hot winds could cause serious damage. At present, as is the case with winter grains, weather conditions are almost ideal for the spring grains.—Jay G. Diamond, Agr. Marketing Service.

Pullman, Wash., July 1.—A wind-whipped rain coming on the heels of an already too wet season pounded and tore for two days at the stands of wheat, cutting millions of dollars from the expected yield. Now the crop, which a week ago appeared to be of record proportions, will do well even to come up to average yield, according to Russell M. Turner, Washington State College extension service economist. No exact figures are obtainable but every report received indicates that the harm done is severe. The crop had stood up well under the unusually wet spring weather until the last week-end when great amounts of the stand in eastern Washington and northern Idaho had been flattened.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.—Rains have been fairly light and scattered during the past few weeks although a few local sections received heavy rains and hail, doing considerable damage and retarding harvest operations. Over the Northwest rains were timely and assisted in keeping the crops growing normally. Conditions over the Northwest are almost too good to be true, as many reports indicate an unusual growth and development of the wheat. Some reports coming from Wisconsin where a large barley area is sown are somewhat alarming and a few reports coming from southern Minnesota and South Dakota, but only from small local areas. The crop as a whole is very promising at the present time and developing rapidly. Prospects are excellent in almost all rye growing areas.—T. R. Shaw, Editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—The acreage for soybeans is expected, tentatively, to be 5,189,000 acres, as compared with 4,961,000 acres so harvested last year, an increase of 4.6%. The condition of the growing crop in the week ended July 1, averaged 88% of normal, as compared with 86 a year ago. In Ohio the condition is estimated at 90% of normal; Indiana 87; Illinois 87; Iowa 90; Missouri 90. Crop last year was 79,837,000 bus., and the year before, 91,272,000 bus. The July 1 rye condition is estimated to be 87.6% of normal forecasting a yield per acre of 13.3 bushels and a total production of 46,766,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 45,125,000 and the government's 44,828,000 bus. Crop last year was 40,601,000 and average for the preceding ten years 38,472,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Springfield, Ill., July 2.—Over a belt of about two and one-half miles wide along the Clinton-St. Clair Counties' boundary, hail did some damage to crops. Also some damaging hail occurred in southern Schuyler County. While generally rainfall was adequate, there were numerous spots where the lack thereof was being felt. Temperatures largely were favorable for crop growth, particularly for corn and soybeans, though unfavorably hot days were adverse for ripening grains in localities. Corn made good to excellent progress except in several extreme southern areas where its advance was only fair; its condition is good to excellent except in areas of the extreme south where it is fairly good. Most of the crop is clean, and considerable has been laid-by. Considerable corn now stands 4 feet or higher, and in a few isolated localities a little tasseling is reported. Corn is firing in the Cairo area. The winter wheat crop is proving to be generally good. Much has been cut with a binder in the extreme south, and threshing has begun in a few places. Combining is now under way in the south-central portion of the State, with the crop ripening rapidly in the north-central where combining has started locally. Much of the oats are good, tho there is some rust. Some are ripening too rapidly. They have been harvested or are being harvested in the south, and harvest has started in areas of the north-central. Soybeans range from fair to excellent, and only in some limited localities are they weedy. A small amount is not yet up, and sowing is still proceeding in a few northern places. The second crop of alfalfa is largely good, some of which has been cut in the south. A good first cutting of clover is under way or completed quite generally.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill.—Crop prospects continue favorable tho the past week has been too hot for oats. Light to good showers at the close of the week were rather general and beneficial to green crops. More rain is needed in southwestern and southern Illinois, also in parts of central Illinois. Small grain crops were largely made ahead of the heat in the southern half of the State. Harvest is well advanced in southern Illinois and is getting under way in central Illinois. Some threshing has been done in extreme southern counties. Corn and soybeans made rapid growth during the week. These crops have come through June with high promise. Corn stands vary from a few inches to five feet high, with the average ranging from around 20 inches in the northern counties to three feet in the central section where a large part of the crop has been laid by. Soybean growth is unusually well advanced, with uniformly good stands as a rule. Fields are cleaner than usual and the proportion of rowed beans has been substantially increased this season. June was a favorable month for the filling stage of winter wheat. The prospect is for a large wheat crop. The June 15th outlook was for 20.5 bus. per acre compared with 19 bus. on June 1, and except for the interruption from the week-end rains, recent weather has been favorable for harvesting, combining, and threshing operations. Oats vary from fair to excellent but will average a good crop for the central and southern sections. The present good prospect for the late crop in the north will be sharply reduced unless the present heat wave is broken soon. Considerable rust in oats is reported. Many ripe fields went down rather badly in central Illinois during the recent rains which is making harvest more difficult. Alfalfa yields have been very favorable on a record acreage this season.—A. J. Surratt, sr., agricultural statistician.

## Wheat Earning Discounts for Garlic

GREAT CONCERN is expressed in the St. Louis market over the volume of garlicky wheat received in the early run of the new crop. In the first few days of July from 60% to 75% of the receipts of wheat were graded with the notation "garlicky." One car was mentioned as showing more than 400 garlic bulb-lets per 1,000 grams.

Blame for the large volume of garlicky wheat is placed on combines. The early run of wheat was practically all harvested by combines.

Say the receivers: "Some of the bulb-lets of garlic are carried thru the combine with the straw. Thus they become distributed thru the fields along with the kernels of wheat that later grow as 'volunteer' wheat. If wheat is repeated in the same field garlic will be found thru the entire field instead of in small patches as is the case where the binder and thresher system is used for harvesting.

"Planting clean seed wheat alone is not the answer to clean wheat when this condition prevails. Crop rotation must be practiced zealously to place wheat in any given field not more than once in three years. Garlic eradication measures must also be carried out."

## Private Crop Reports

Private crop statisticians, on July 1, made the following estimates of grain production in the United States for the current season in millions of bus. (i.e. 000,000 omitted):

	Wheat				Corn	Oats
	Win.	Spr.	All			
Murray .....	689	243	932	2,455	1,206	
Donovan .....	675	240	915	2,460	1,180	
Galvin .....	660	225	885	2,485	1,125	
Miller .....	635	227	862	2,553	1,107	
Average .....	665	234	899	2,488	1,155	
June Average .....	680	201	881	....	1,088	
June Government ..	698	213	911	....	1,117	
Final, 1940 .....	589	228	817	2,449	1,236	
1930-39 average .....	569	178	747	2,307	1,007	

Rye yield was forecast at 45,000,000 bus. compared with 40,601,000 harvested last year and 38,472,000 the 10-year (1930-39) average; barley, 316,000,000, against 309,000,000 and 225,000,000.

With prospective carryover of 395,000,000 bus., the government estimate, and a crop of 932,000,000, the total 1941-42 wheat supply will be about 1,327,000,000 bus, the largest on record, said Nat C. Murray.



## A Modern Fire-Proof Elevator and Mill for Alabama

Altho the state of Alabama does not grow much wheat its 2,948,000 inhabitants consume the average amount of wheat flour per capita, so it is natural that an enterprising miller from the great out west should recognize the opportunity and build an up-to-the-minute plant on the Tennessee river in the northern part of the state.

Decatur, the county seat of Morgan County, Alabama is on the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern railways, so can receive and ship by rail as well as by water.

This elevator is the grain handling unit of a new plant just completed for the Alabama Flour Mills (a subsidiary of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.) at Decatur, Alabama. The entire plant is completely new from the ground up, and is built on a site on the water front of the Wheeler Reservoir of the Tennessee River. This plant with regard to flour milling and elevator storage in the southeastern states opens up a new field in that territory, since it is the only modern mill built in that area for many years. It also contemplates making great use of water transportation for incoming grain, since by way of the Tennessee River it has access to the great wheat producing areas bordering on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The elevator has a storage capacity of slightly over 300,000 bus. in 30 bins, divided as follows:

Six receiving bins under the hopper scale, which feed into a 24" x 60" Hart-Carter Scalper located on the work floor.

Nine round storage bins for storing bulk grain.

Nine interstice storage bins.

One round bin which at the present will be used for storage, but which has been designed for a future 500 bu./hr. Randolph direct heat drier.

Five mill mix bins which will be used for storage of grain, ready for the milling process. These bins are drawn off in the basement thru feeders which discharge into conveyors connected by means of a tunnel under the railroad tracks over to the flour mill building.

Grain can be received into the elevator by railroad or by river barge. In receiving by railroad, the grain is discharged into a gravity pit and elevated for weighing and distribution. In receiving by water, the barges are unloaded by means of a 4000 bu. capacity marine leg located on the water front. This marine elevator leg is so arranged as to take care of any size barge at any water level stage anticipated for this location. The marine leg discharges on to a 24" rubber conveyor belt running into the elevator where grain is elevated and weighed or distributed.

The elevator is designed also to receive by truck, but the truck receiving and truck shipping facilities are not being built at the present time. The plan calls for the future addition of a 34" x 10' - 30 ton capacity truck scale and dump.

All grain received into the headhouse is either discharged directly into a garner bin of 3,000 bus. capacity immediately over the hopper scale, or is bypassed by the garner and scale for distribution. The garner bin discharges into the 1,500 bu. capacity hopper scale where it is weighed as the grain is received or shipped. This hopper scale also will weigh out the grain used for milling purposes as a check weight on scales located in the flour mill building proper. The grain at the top of the elevator is distributed by means of a 16" screw conveyor connected to each bin.

The only cleaning process contemplated for the present is that given by a 24" x 60" Hart-Carter Scalper, which has a capacity of 4,000 bus per hour. This machine will do the rough cleaning and give the incoming grain an

aspiration. It is the intention in the operation of the property to do all fine and finished cleaning in the mill building after the grain has left the elevator and immediately before starting the milling process. Machinery for this purpose is therefore located in the mill building.

The grain is discharged from the various storage bins into a 16" screw conveyor located in the basement, which in turn discharges into the headhouse elevator legs.

The elevator construction machinery and electrical equipment is completely fire-proof and modern thruout and meets all of the requirements of the fire insurance companies. It is unique in the type of foundation and basement construction in that the sliding formed walls start off of a single foundation slab, thus eliminating all the expensive stationary formed foundation construction used so often in the past. At the same time, this type of construction affords a full basement with exceptionally good light and ventilation on account of the bin bottom construction being supported overhead on beams and columns. This method of bin bottom construction eliminates many of the causes of trouble so prevalent with the old method of putting in hopper bottoms in storage bins.

The elevator and complete flour milling plant were designed in the offices of Horner & Wyatt, Consulting Engineers, who also supervised its construction thruout the construction period. The plant has just recently been completed and turned over to the owner for operation. The construction of the plant was directly under Mr. R. S. Dickinson, president of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., and A. W. Glade, vice-president in charge of production. The plant will be operated under the management of H. A. Glade, who will reside in Decatur.

The general building construction was performed by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. The milling machinery and certain items of elevator machinery were furnished by the Great Western Mfg. Co. The balance of the elevator machinery was furnished by Sprout-Waldron & Co. The grain hopper scale was furnished by the Howe Scale Co.; the motors and electrical equipment were furnished by Fairbanks-Morse; the speed reducers and chain drives by Link-Belt Co.; the barge unloading marine leg and conveyor to the elevator were

furnished by Webster Mfg., Inc.; the future drier is to be provided by O. W. Randolph Co. Merchen feeders are used for determining the proportions of mill from the elevator to the mill building, these and that transferring system of conveyors to the mill bldg. furnished by the Great Western.

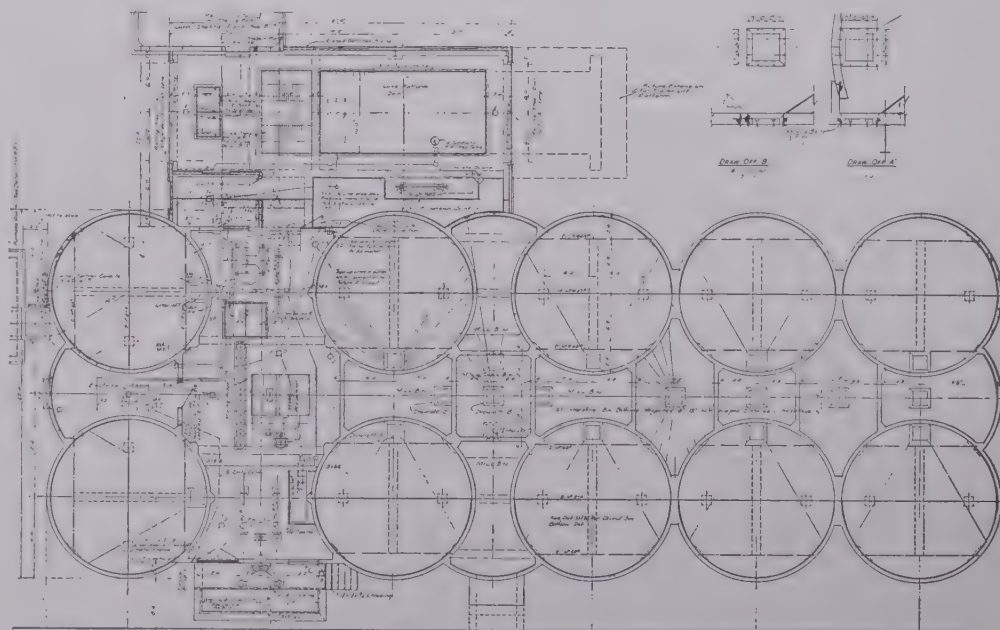
All power used for running the plant will come from the T.V.A. power generated at the Wheeler Dam. The elevator will be used primarily for the storage of soft wheat coming from southern Illinois and Missouri, since this type of wheat will be the largest volume used in the milling process. Some hard and spring wheat also will be stored in the elevator for milling and commercial purposes. The flour mill will require corn for corn milling purposes, and the elevator is arranged to handle at the present time corn coming from the immediate territory and from the midwest. The elevator is arranged so that a corn shelling unit can be added at any time in the future. This would be for the purpose of handling local corn brought in by truck. Floor fittings have been installed for future installation of a Zeleny Thermometer System.

The Canadian Wheat Board is considering applications for the July-October wheat spread from shippers, exporters, millers and others who have hedges in Winnipeg July wheat against wheat or flour out of position for delivery on July contracts.

Duluth, Minn.—The C.C.C. has been moving a large quantity of corn from Minneapolis and other interior points thru elevators here to be reshipped by boat down lake to eastern terminals. The amount to be moved is estimated at 4,000,000 bus.—F.G.C.

On the Chicago Board of Trade where more than three-fourths of all futures trading in grains is transacted, the activity in all grains except soybeans dropped to an estimated 4,800,000 bushels for the 1941 fiscal year, compared with 8,800,000,000 in 1940. The volume of trading in grains on the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets also declined, but in smaller degree than at Chicago, reports the Commodity Exchange Administration.

What he chooses to call "Farm Defense Boards" Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced July 6 would be created in each agricultural county. Representatives of each of the 10 government agencies such as the A.A.A., B.A.E., F.S.A., S.C.S., F.C.A., S.M.A., A.M.S., R.E.A., Federal-State Extension Service and forest service will compose the board. The alleged purpose is to "adjust crop supply" to the special needs of the "national emergency."



Bin Plan Elevator of Alabama Flour Mills at Decatur, Ala.  
[See facing page and outside front cover]



# Preventive Maintenance

By JAMES G. HAYHOE, of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, before  
Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

A successful maintenance department is not only one which does repair work efficiently and handles emergencies quickly, but one that prevents emergencies and does its repair work when production will not be interrupted thereby. This work might be called "Preventive Maintenance."

A considerable decrease in repair costs can be obtained by a successful preventive maintenance program. To get the greatest benefits and returns from such a program, there are certain fundamentals to be considered, namely:

First, the superintendent, or man in charge of such a program, must acquaint himself with his plant and all the equipment contained therein. He should then see to it that the men responsible for its condition and continued operation are also familiar with the characteristics of the plant and the equipment.

**STUDY OF WEAK POINTS.**—The second provision involves the study of the weak points in structures and equipment, with specifications as to inspection, check-ups, etc., on the basis of

which these weaknesses can be discovered. With such data available the maintenance man, or men, can establish a continuous inspection of all structures and equipment; following very closely the plan used for our fire and safety inspections, in which, at frequent intervals, danger points will be carefully checked by competent men. When this is done, such structures or equipment can be repaired in most cases before the weakness becomes an emergency, consequent with a great saving in repair costs.

With this in mind, look around the ordinary elevator, your elevator if you wish. What do you consider the most important part of your plant? This is a hard question to answer because each part has a definite function, and the failure of any one part might cause a shutdown or at least a curtailment of operation. We have a big job to do so—seeing to it that everything that has anything to do with the operation and running of the plant is in good order at all times.

Let us just take a run thru the elevator and see just what this really means. We will take the receiving operation from cars to bins. The tracks must be in good condition to allow cars to be moved by carpuller or locomotive. The unloading pit and shovel must be working. The workhouse structure and storage bins must be sound and weather tight. Grain moves up the receiving leg thru the garner and scales and over one or more conveyors, thru the tripper into storage. This is one of the most common and simple operations in the plant, and yet involves the use of considerable equipment. The carpuller is driven by a motor, which is either direct connected thru a coupling, chain, gear reducer, v-belt, rope, or friction drive. The receiving leg is a composite of several and diverse parts: head and tail pulleys, belt, buckets, motor and one of several types of drives, motor controls, power wiring, etc. The signal and phone systems are also important.

Lack of preventive maintenance on any one of these items can cause considerable inconvenience and expense. The cost of repairs necessary to resume operations is a tangible quantity, but this expense does not necessarily represent the total cost of such a failure. On close scrutiny we may find many less tangible but equally important costs, each one of which is a direct result of a lack of preventive maintenance. For example, a shutdown of this kind might prevent our filling a contract with a customer, which in itself is embarrassing and may de-

prive us of certain revenues necessary for continued operation. It could mean a cancellation of sales in which, had we fulfilled the contract, would have meant profits; but due to our own negligence mean losses.

Maybe such a shutdown occurs, we will say, at Minneapolis, where we are called upon to work like h---, possibly on overtime, to clean and load grains for a boat or boats at the head of the lakes, say Duluth. The superintendent there has made up his work schedule accordingly. A breakdown at Minneapolis would burden the Duluth superintendent with additional cost, but probably more important, the vessels are delayed. From sad experience we know that such delays are very costly, besides they require considerable explanation to the Minneapolis office. Possibly this grain is moving east and is to be exported thru some east coast plant. A tramp steamer has been chartered to arrive and load on a certain day; then, due to delay at any intermediate point, the steamer is forced to lay idly by, waiting for grain from Minneapolis. We might be forced to stand direct boat demurrage charges; if not, we are sure to get such expense passed along to us in the way of increased freight rates.

I could go on and on citing many such examples showing how breakdown and failure make themselves felt thru an organization, but time will not permit.

Unlike the airlines, steamship lines, etc., our plants and equipment are not yet subjected to governmental inspections and requirements. However, it is just as vital to our organization to know that our plants are ready to operate as it is for the air and steamship lines to know their equipment is O. K. the transportation of human beings is their bread and butter, the handling of grain is ours.

What we do in the way of maintenance is voluntary, and is influenced to be a degree by the company's policy in such matters. However, we know that from a safety standpoint defective machinery and equipment can be a very dangerous hazard. We have in our own files records that conclusively prove this; consequently, we are regulated somewhat by insurance inspectors.

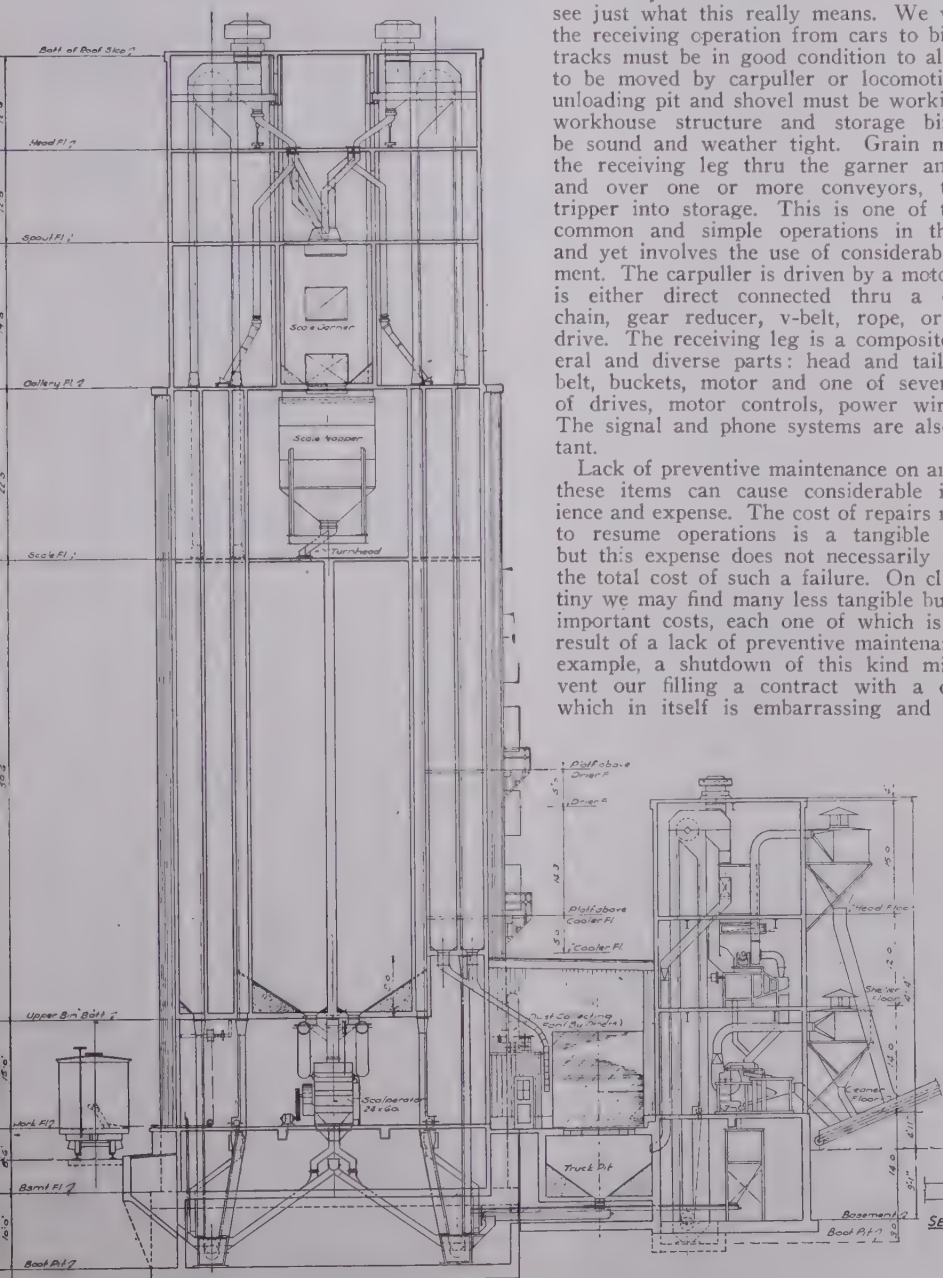
Most of us are familiar with the services offered by the Hartford Boiler and Inspection Bureau which includes inspection and insurance on boilers and other machinery and equipment. Those of you who get their reports will agree that this service is an outstanding example of preventive maintenance. They don't wait until the equipment covered by them breaks down before making repairs—they inspect such equipment at scheduled intervals and make such recommendations as they believe necessary for the uninterrupted operation of such equipment. It is interesting to note that their engineers and inspectors are men who are thoroly familiar with the equipment they inspect. They know the weak points. Should they not follow the procedure of preventive maintenance, their loss claims would be so high that rates to the insured would be prohibitive.

These are trying times that call for our resourcefulness and ingenuity, so anything we can do to help the U.S.A. build up her defenses should be done. Preventive Maintenance will go a long way in this direction.

In conclusion, let's still remember and apply the old time-worn adage "A stitch in Time Saves Nine."

The soybean is probably one of the oldest crops grown by man, a written record of this plant having been found in a book about the plants of China written by the Emperor Sheng Nung nearly 4,800 years ago.

All of the Tramp Iron does not get into the elevator grain. Some is dropped on the highways before reaching the elevator. The Missouri highway department reports that a powerful road magnet had combed almost 12,000 lbs. of scrap metal from 748 miles of gravel roads in 12 southeast Missouri counties.



Plan of Vertical Section of New Elevator of Alabama Flour Mills at Decatur, Ala.  
[See facing page and outside front cover]



# Plant Supervision

By Arthur D. Hyde, director of manufacture, General Mills, Inc., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

We all know that the old type of management that depended upon rule by absolute authority led to many evils and abuses that gave rise to unrest as employees won the right to express their opinions without fear of losing their jobs or their chances for advancement. This created a necessity on the part of industry to develop improvements in methods of plant supervision. It is a case where necessity was the mother of invention, a case of sink or swim.

Industry can no longer succeed with the rough and ready, hard-boiled type of supervision, and today a supervisor's ability as a leader can be measured inversely to the amount of authority he exercises in carrying out his responsibility.

A successful plan of plant supervision must begin with the enthusiastic endorsement of the President of the company and carry on down through the organization to the plant foremen who are in direct contact with the production employees. If at any point along the line, from the President to the Foremen, anyone with responsibility and authority fails to realize this fact, the program of proper plant supervision cannot be effective.

Fortunately for us, there never was a time when top management was so receptive to plant management programs showing real merit. There never was a time when key men or foremen were so willing to admit their weakness and so anxious to improve their knowledge of leadership.

The superintendent, being the middleman, so to speak, should lose no time in working out a sound program for the improvement of his plant supervision.

**THE FIRST STEP**, if you have not already taken it, is to formulate a sound plan and then obtain the approval and co-operation of your superiors in making the plan effective.

Top management's contribution to the plan is to establish sound and fair company policies and to make wise selections when placing men in the plant superintendent's position.

Every plant organization, whether large or small, must be built around certain fundamental principles. In large plant operations each element of the organization may be an individual department with one or more individuals carrying on the work. In small organizations one individual may carry on a number of the functions.

Briefly, the principles of good organization are the full delegation of authority required to discharge each responsibility as assigned. Each member of the organization must know his duties and responsibilities, to whom he reports, and those who report to him.

A plant manual outlining the individual duties

and responsibilities and giving an organization chart is helpful in two ways. Its preparation fixes in everyone's mind exactly where they stand and it serves as a handbook for current operation and future development.

The planning of the operation should be divorced from its execution.

We are all familiar with operations where some individual by main strength and awkwardness attempts to accomplish both results at once, etc.

Every well rounded organization maintains a continuing inventory of its personnel. Individual members are placed according to their abilities and qualifications. Men must be technically proficient in their jobs. In addition, each organization must have a number of men who have not reached their ceiling but who can grow toward the more responsible places.

Cracked thinkers should be located and everything possible done to straighten them out.

The organization must be given a sound labor relations program under which to function. If your employees are organized in a union there are certain provisions, such as the monthly meeting of shop stewards, etc., which operate to eliminate 95% of the little grievances which, if permitted to grow, can become major controversies.

With such an organization functioning, top management should be sure that any and all policy changes, concessions, etc., go through the superintendent and his department heads and foremen to the production employees.

For example, information about raises in wages, new locker rooms, and holiday bonus checks should be conveyed to the production employees by their immediate foremen. It has often been said, but cannot be too often, that the foreman represents the company to his men. He must require them to perform their work, and he must carry out any disciplinary measures that it is necessary to enforce. Too often in the past the foreman has found himself in a position where he was required to carry out all of the unpleasant orders and when there was something good in the wind, such as a raise in pay, or vacations to be given, top management or the superintendent cut around him and gave it to the employees directly.

The plant superintendent should never undercut his foremen by dealing directly with production employees. For instance, if a man gets off from work to go fishing, to go to the ball game, or to his grandmother's funeral, it should be with the permission of his immediate foreman and not the plant superintendent or department head.

Each of the fundamental principles of sound plant supervision is expressed in terms of the

organization structure and this is simple or complex depending on the requirements of the operation.

**Foreman Training.**—There is one basic principle of good organization that we have not yet touched upon and this is the only one upon which we will elaborate. That is, the subject of foremanship training. It is perhaps the most important and certainly the one that is most often neglected. There are several plans of foremanship training, most of which are very good. The type of plan to use to some extent is a matter of opinion but there are a few things that should be considered in the selection of a plan, namely:

1. The availability to high schools or colleges offering extension courses on foremanship training.

2. The talent within the plant supervisory group for instructing and leading group discussions.

3. The number of key men or foremen within the plant.

Four popular plans, one of which should be adaptable to any particular local condition are:

1. High school or college extension courses.

2. A ready-made plan including printed instructions and text material, plus hypothetical case problems, as well as actual case problems taken from one's own plant operations.

3. Same as Plan No. 2, plus the services of an instructor to help set up the system. The instructor usually attends the first two or three meetings and in some cases helps make the selection, from the foreman, of a group leader to lead future classes. Not all companies selling foremanship training plans have instructors available but there are companies who do offer this service.

4. To hire the services of an expert in the field of foremanship training and labor relations to head up a personnel department.

The ready-made plan using text material is quite popular with many and is readily adaptable to plants with a supervisory staff numbering anywhere from 6 to 60 provided the plant superintendent possesses a knowledge of the necessary fundamentals and has an aptitude for leading group discussions.

If there is no one within the plant with the knowledge or the time to properly handle the responsibility of getting the training program started, the services of an instructor should be employed. However, a good instructor can usually find in a short period of time within the supervisory staff someone who is good material to act as a conference leader.

Plan No. 1, High School and Extension Courses, can be used with good results if you have available locally high schools or college extension courses on the subject. It is certainly the easiest way out for the plant without a conference leader.

Hiring the services of an expert in the field of foremanship training is popular with companies employing large numbers of men in each individual plant, where the supervisory staff is large enough to justify at least a major portion of one man's time on labor relations and the work of foremanship training.

Regardless of the system used, it is very important to restrict the number of foremen participating in group meetings to not more than 20. It is far better to divide the group into two classes of 11 rather than have 22 men in one group. However, this is a matter which is usu-

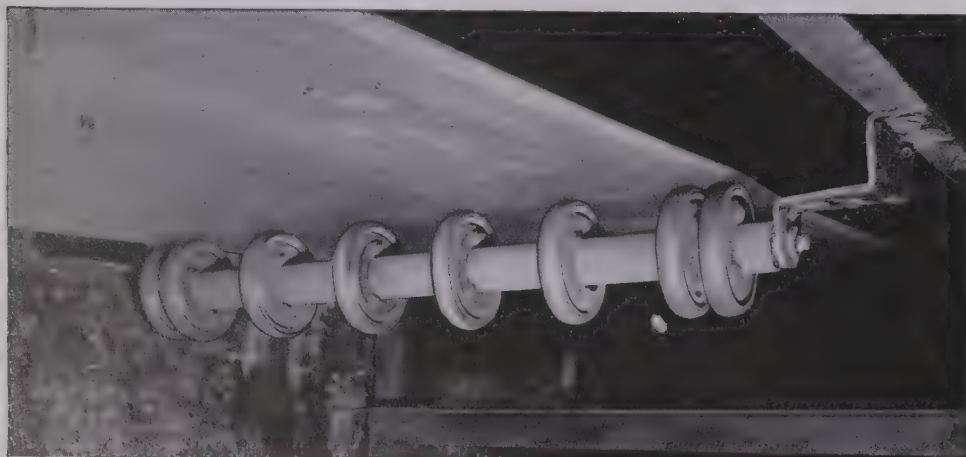
## Rubber Tread Idlers for Conveyor Belts

To support the return run of 14 to 60-inch wide belt conveyors a new line of rubber-tread idlers has been developed by Link-Belt engineers and is now available.

The rubber-tired rolls are mounted on a steel tube that fits into the same supporting hangers as the regular return idler roll and has roller bearings. Corresponding to the width of belt 4 to 12 of the 6-inch diameter rolls are suitably spaced.

The assembly is such that a tire can be easily replaced. The individual rolls consist of a renewable extruded rubber tire clamped between two steel discs firmly held together by three roundhead bolts. As the tire is made split it can be replaced with a new tire by removing three nuts instead of having to strip the entire unit and other rolls off the tube, which would be necessary were the tires made endless.

There is only rubber to rubber contact between idler and under side of conveyor belt, which is an advantage in handling corrosive, abrasive, wet or sticky materials.



Rubber-tread Idlers for Conveyor Belts



ally covered in detail by the people from whom foremanship training plans are purchased.

There is still another plan used with very good success in small plants with only two or three foremen. The plan consists of the superintendent making a thoro study of the subject thru various available text books and then imparting to his foremen the knowledge he has acquired both from text book study and his practical common sense experience.

The subjects learned by any good complete foremanship training program are: Handling people; controlling costs; eliminating waste; maintaining quality standards; preventing accidents; developing co-operative organization relations; training and instructing; applying practical job psychology; improving methods; steady self-improvement.

The big mistake made in some training plans is to assume that the complete education on plant supervision can be covered in a given number, say 10 or 20, lessons.

The job of training supervisors is never done. The changing of company policies, increasing the number of manufactured products, the changing of processes, constantly changing legislation, both national and state, as well as the changes being made in your labor contracts, furnish ample material to justify continuing foremanship meetings at least once or twice a month. The frequency of the meetings, of course, depends largely upon local conditions surrounding your own operation.

As a result of our experience trying to develop a sound plan of plant supervision over a period of the past 5 years in our 22 plants thruout the country, we are convinced that the results have fully justified the effort.

While the job is never done, when the fundamentals have been accomplished you will find that you have built a team that is fun to play on and that your organization will tackle their problems with that extra 10% of ability, energy, and earnestness of purpose which money cannot buy.

## Why Speltz Sells to Itinerants

By MARTIN FRANCIS

Itinerant trucker competition has upset conditions in the feed and grain industry in many sections. Feed and grain dealers are pondering the question of what to do in face of this new type of competition.

In some states itinerant trucker laws have been enacted, requiring that such truckers register with the state and be licensed. License fees are stiff. While this has curbed the trucker trouble to some extent, it has not eliminated the truckers.

The Speltz Grain Co., Albert Lea, Minn., has worked out a solution to this trucker problem, which appears to work out satisfactorily.

Instead of trying to eliminate the truckers, the Speltz Co. sells grain to them at wholesale. One official says:

"Rather than have an itinerant trucker go around us to farmers buying grain, we would much rather have them buy from our company. Why? Because in this way we can maintain our contacts with the farmers without having these truckers undermine marketing conditions.

"Why do the truckers prefer to buy from us, rather than solicit business from farmers? Well, they know they can come directly to us and get a full load whenever they want. This means they don't have to waste a lot of time calling on farmers. Sure, they have to pay us more for grain than they would if buying direct from the farmers, but on the other hand, look at the time and gas expense they save."

The Speltz Grain Co. has a large elevator twelve miles west of Albert Lea. This elevator is equipped with a sheltered loading platform, and has a thirty-ton scale. This means that a large truck with a trailer attached can drive onto the scale and load quickly. Grain spouts are so fitted that this loading can be made without shoveling.

By getting a higher price for its grain than the trucker would pay the farmer, the Speltz Co. is paying for the mechanical equipment needed to handle the business, and at the same time keeping the trucker away from its farm customers.

A large sign above the main office of the firm at Albert Lea reads, "WHOLESALE GRAIN TO TRUCKERS."

## Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

INQUIRY among grain dealers in the wheat districts of Illinois reveals that the first temper of the farmers over wheat quota marketing restrictions is settling itself into two minority groups, one the strong supporters of the government's farm program who are within their acreage allotments and therefore feel no pinch from the restrictions, the other the die-hards who are holding protest meetings, declaring the marketing law restrictions unconstitutional, and getting up petitions to Congress to throw the law off statute books.

Between these two groups stands the vast majority of farmers who shrug their shoulders, believe the penalty to be another form of tax, and philosophically accept the rulings of the A.A.A. with such comment as, "We might as well go along. Uncle Sam has got us where we can't do anything else. We might as well accept the penalty this year, and wait until we have another chance to vote."

\* \* \*

A HECKLER in an audience of 200 farmers and farm wives at an elevator "opening" in Illinois asked the county A.A.A. com'iteman who was trying to explain wheat marketing quotas, what happens to the 49c per bu. penalty collected on excess wheat.

"It goes into the general fund," explained the speaker.

"Do you mean the general fund of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the general fund of the U. S. government?" persisted the inquirer.

"The general fund of the United States treasury," said the speaker.

Lifting his hands in the position assumed for holding a gun, the heckler said, "Bang! Bang!" Assuming smiles broke out in the audience. The speaker offered no comment.

\* \* \*

AN INDIANA elevator operator had the sad experience recently of paying \$50 for guaranteed non-slip surfacing of the belt pulleys in his elevator, only to learn that the guarantee was no good.

The man who called at his elevator did the whole job, removing the pulleys, boring holes in them to hold the non-slip surface that he applied, collecting the money, and leaving a printed guarantee for a year.

In a few weeks the non-slip surface had

worn off, leaving the pulleys in worse condition than they were before it was applied. The elevator operator bethought himself of the guarantee, wrote the company persistently, but never received a reply.

\* \* \*

COBS can be expensive tailings. The problem is to get rid of them. They must be burned, or hauled away and dumped.

An efficient cob burner is the cheapest means of disposal. But sometimes the residents who live near the elevator object to the smoke from the burning cobs. Then hauling is the natural means of disposition.

Hauling of cobs is a continuing expense proportionate to the amount of ear corn handled. Forethought in construction of the cob bin will keep this expense low.

Directors of one Illinois farmers' elevator, hiring a carpenter inexperienced in elevator work, found when the job was done that they were in possession of a cob bin of excellent size, but a conveyor had to be run out from the elevator cupola to give the cobs sufficient fall to fill the bin, and the floor was flat and low, so necessity for scooping greatly increased labor costs in disposing of cobs.

If a cob bin is set on a framework, well above the ground and is fitted with a steeply hopped bottom, and the proper valves thru which the cobs can be drawn by gravity direct into vehicles, the labor cost of cob disposal often amounts to nothing. Folks who want cobs will naturally go to the place that makes loading handy for them. Frequently they are willing to pay for the cobs.

\* \* \*

GROUND CORN COBS are reported to be used by some steel mills for polishing tin plate, taking the place of middlings, which used to be used for this purpose. They are being used also for poultry litter, because of their absorbent qualities.

\* \* \*

OCCASIONALLY there pops into a terminal market a car or two of grain that is shipped direct by a large producer who raises grain in carlots. These shipments are problems to their receivers. Such cars cannot be sold until evidence is offered by the producer that such wheat is free from the government's lien for the amount of the penalty.

Receivers are cagey. They have been careful to study the provisions covering the marketing of wheat under the wheat marketing quotas voted by farmers on May 31. They hold such wheat until they receive a release in the form of a certificate that records the wheat marketing quota car number held by the producer.

"But it's a lot of red tape and a general nuisance to handle this business," say the receivers. "Especially when a release does not accompany the wheat and we have to hold it over awaiting instructions."

\* \* \*

MANLIFT ACCIDENTS are so frequent, and serious, as to warrant insurance to cover them. The best insurance in the world is frequent inspection of these handy devices for passing from the workfloor to the cupola. When a man rides a manlift, life hangs by a steel cable and is guarded only by a steel or iron brake shoe. Cables and brake shoes wear, and are safe only when kept in perfect working condition. Don't wait for a cable to break before replacing it.

\* \* \*

A TABLE in the private office of Harold Gray, head of Gray Agricultural Supply Co., at Crawfordsville, Ind., is piled high with trade publications applying to his business and to the farm trade. Says reader Gray: "My trade papers give me the experience of others in the farm supply business and enable me to keep up with my competitors. By reading farm papers and poultry magazines I am able to keep up with and often anticipate the demands of my farmer customers."



Speltz Grain Co.'s Office at Albert Lea, Minn.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ambrose, N. D., June 23.—About 15% of 1940 crops still in farmers' hands.—Ambrose Farmers Elevator Co., J. Johnson, mgr.

Phillip, S. D.—Grain elevators are loading out a large quantity of wheat. About 20 carloads of the 1940 crop were shipped last week.—F. E.

Kansas City, Mo., July 2.—The first car of 1941 crop oats of the season was received July 2 from Wellsville, Kan. The grain graded No. 1 red, 33 lbs. to the bu. The car applied on a "to arrive" contract.

New York, N. Y.—Cars of export freight unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports in May this year totalled 5,290 compared with 2,175 in the same month last year, it is shown in reports just compiled by the Manager of Port Traffic and made public by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Toledo, O.—First two cars of new wheat this season arrived in the Toledo market July 7. Both cars graded two red winter wheat weighing 59.2 and 59.3 lbs., moisture 13.4 per cent on both cars and one car carrying 1 per cent dockage. The cars were shipped from Eaton, Ohio. This year's new wheat arrived from a week to ten days earlier than usual.

### Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	3,108,591	407,167	1,331,995	40,000
Boston	211,658	447,267	.....	118,593
Chicago	963,000	1,033,000	1,120,000	1,448,000
Duluth	5,776,759	2,033,670	5,224,317	5,307,430
Ft. Wm.	35,487,846	27,565,843	29,900,802	18,489,075
Ft. Worth	2,963,800	3,255,000	709,800	445,200
Hutchins'n	3,757,600	1,745,800	.....	.....
Kan. City	16,924,800	3,515,200	11,602,910	1,463,275
Milwaukee	2,268,650	246,995	554,400	239,400
Minneapolis	13,267,500	3,618,000	2,398,500	1,707,000
N. Orleans	674,372	.....	1,500	46,412
Omaha	3,147,557	257,143	2,035,620	324,511
Peoria	113,800	70,500	126,900	47,550
Philadelphia	571,962	319,905	32,193	55,284
St. Joseph	961,600	128,000	473,600	281,600
St. Louis	3,496,000	413,000	2,997,000	823,500
Superior	2,584,643	1,116,834	1,985,861	1,823,532
Toledo	1,051,460	31,905	210,000	453,000
Wichita	4,577,600	3,604,800	2,500,400	1,340,800

### Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	50,384	34,918	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	832,000	363,000	425,000	138,000
Duluth	191,246	32,713	175,094	599,559
Ft. William	433,161	366,658	1,368,773	205,813
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Hutchinson	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	13,500	1,500	10,500	.....
Milwaukee	33,220	.....	15,060	57,730
Minneapolis	1,539,000	313,500	646,500	285,000
Omaha	49,246	791	39,200	21,000
Peoria	79,200	58,800	21,600	.....
Philadelphia	54,828	35,268	.....	22,100
St. Louis	18,000	21,000	22,500	18,100
Superior	87,302	27,693	162,133	610,721
Toledo	5,600	2,800	8,400	14,000

### Soybean Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	691,000	447,000	298,000	332,000
Milwaukee	64,860	4,290	.....	.....
Minneapolis	22,500	.....	.....	4,400
Omaha	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	244,200	13,500	319,150	33,500
St. Joseph	18,000	12,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	8,000	9,600	11,200	16,000
Toledo	78,000	54,000	99,000	10,500

Alice, N. D., June 20.—No oats, barley, durum, flax in farmers' hands; 20% wheat and 5% rye in farmers' hands.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago received its first car of new wheat of the season June 26, consigned to James E. Bennett & Co., from southern Indiana. It graded No. 4 red, with 12.70% moisture, test weight 59.6 lbs. The grain contained some foreign matter which accounted for the low grading. The car sold at \$1.03 a bushel.

Chicago, Ill., June 26.—The C. C. C. announced that it had shipped about 35,000,000 bus. of 1940 wheat out of the southwest area to gulf and eastern points, to make way for the new crop. About 8,000,000 bus. of wheat also has been moved to Duluth, from whence it is expected it will be shipped to eastern distributing points.—Fred A. Record, Chicago Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—The heavy movement of grain this year is due to the reshipping of government grain to other terminals, and during June to southern and eastern storage. Receipts for the 1940-'41 crop year ended June 30, with comparisons, follow, (000's omitted): '39-'40 shown in parentheses: Wheat, 89,979 (65,542); corn, 15,908 (11,419); oats, 1,431 (1,446); kafir, 3,747 (625); rye, 93 (297); barley, 1,078 (389); cane, 85 (34).

### Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	69,250	56,999	.....	.....
Boston	16,000	12,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,151,000	606,000	1,028,000	1,059,000
Duluth	309,820	123,608	422,650	229,850
Ft. William	1,014,889	949,317	1,987,906	1,499,408
Ft. Worth	122,000	142,000	22,000	56,000
Hutchinson	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	80,000	44,000	8,000	20,000
Milwaukee	11,300	6,780	22,800	22,800
Minneapolis	1,104,750	459,000	1,253,250	675,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	28,000	32,000
Omaha	30,000	14,000	34,650	127,352
Peoria	128,000	134,000	100,000	126,000
Philadelphia	5,594	11,974	7,283	15,886
St. Joseph	184,000	94,000	14,000	2,000
St. Louis	70,000	158,000	70,000	162,000
Superior	161,099	115,694	161,850	144,897
Toledo	283,500	107,100	300,300	71,400
Wichita	3,000	.....	3,000	.....

### Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	205,957	197,506	192,765	.....
Chicago	6,364,000	11,074,000	4,817,000	6,329,000
Duluth	3,637,627	2,822,195	4,300,862	2,292,262
Ft. William	61,500	72,000	90,000	15,000
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	425,000	726,000	1,233,000	517,500
Milwaukee	353,400	1,746,850	916,800	24,700
Minneapolis	1,294,500	1,444,500	3,160,500	1,702,500
New Orleans	264,393	49,117	106,440	223,500
Omaha	412,566	1,292,113	786,343	836,093
Peoria	2,831,700	1,860,428	1,609,000	752,100
Philadelphia	138,908	23,860	82,077	76,619
St. Joseph	160,500	439,500	358,500	136,500
St. Louis	606,300	811,500	443,400	559,500
Superior	1,911,722	2,129,235	2,982,101	1,481,689
Toledo	236,600	212,800	176,400	188,600
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

### Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	13,777	2,677	.....	.....
Chicago	751,000	647,000	181,000	211,000
Duluth	660,111	234,345	661,565	562,379
Ft. William	550,098	361,794	962,089	795,961
Ft. Worth	11,200	4,800	3,200	1,600
Hutchinson	78,400	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	299,200	17,600	267,200	1,600
Milwaukee	2,317,560	1,262,020	748,725	442,200
Minneapolis	3,802,900	1,798,600	2,510,900	1,961,800
Omaha	35,200	6,400	18,027	1,600
Peoria	240,000	295,200	151,200	174,000
Philadelphia	1,240	4,154	801	7,580
St. Joseph	10,500	3,500	3,500	1,750
St. Louis	121,600	182,500	14,400	25,600
Superior	314,551	140,698	328,702	188,814
Toledo	25,200	4,200	8,400	2,800
Wichita	3,900	.....	5,200	.....

Conway, Ark.—Members of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n will begin the season next fall with little or no carry-over of mill rice, and with favorable prospects from the standpoint of production, according to H. K. Smith, president and general manager of the association.—J. H. G.

Ottawa, Ont., July 3.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 27, 1941, increased 562,627 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 189,616,850 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 470,662,973 bus. compared with 470,100,346 bus. for the preceding week and 281,046,123 bus. for the week of June 28, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 27, 1941, amounted to 7,696,543 bus., a decrease of 220,871 bus. from the revised figures of the preceding week when 7,917,414 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 4,296,036 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 47 weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to June 27, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 53,993,609 (52,415,869); Saskatchewan, 227,539,389 (226,893,636); Alberta, 147,200,308 (126,873,200) bus. For the 47 weeks ending June 27, 1941, and the same period in 1940 428,733,306 and 406,182,705 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

## Books Received

ALMANACK Number issued annually, is replete as usual with data of value to the milling and grain trades, including digest of state laws, import duties of the world, milling production and capacity, world production, imports, exports, indexed, 80 pages. The Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

YIELDS OF SEED TREATED AND STORED.—The effect of certain mercurial seed disinfectants when the treated seed is stored for different lengths of time is covered in this 18-page pamphlet, published as Bulletin 476 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment, by Benjamin Koehler, chief in crop pathology, Urbana, Ill.

GRAIN PRICES and the Futures Market is a 15-year survey, 1923 to 1938, covering the influence of the general price level, of supplies, volume and open contracts, visible supply and hedging, changing supplies, cash and futures compared, analysis of future trades by occupations, trading of large speculators, squeezes and corners, by G. Wright Hoffman, consulting economist of Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C., paper, 78 pages, price 10 cents.

MINIARY TABLES for Computing Cost of Drying Grain are printed on large, spirit varnished cards, 11x17 ins., giving at a glance the total costs of drying, the cost of evaporation loss, invisible loss and elevator handling cost for all drying ranges and at all values per bushel for all grains. The tables answer every drying question on corn, oats, wheat, rye, soybeans and barley, for the grain buyer, elevator superintendent, drier operator and public elevator operator. Data for the tables was obtained by several years of tests by Callahan & Sons, who were among the first in the middle west to own and operate a grain drier. The tables are complete and eliminate figuring entirely. Copyrighted by T. H. Minary, Jr., and sold by Callahan & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky., price, \$20.

IDENTIFICATION AND JUDGING, Crops, Weeds, Diseases, includes descriptions and illustrations of varieties of barley, beans, buckwheat, corn, cotton, cowpeas, flax, the grasses, hemp, the legumes, millets, oats, field peas, sorghums, peanuts, potatoes, rice, rye, soybeans, sugar beets, sugar cane, tobacco, wheats, many important weeds, and plant diseases. A total of 164 illustrations are added to portray the characteristics of greatest value in identification. This book is very helpful to teachers of grain grading and persons demonstrating the grading of grain to farmers and dealers, as well as to judges in grain contests by outlining the procedure. By H. K. Wilson and A. H. Larson of the University of Minnesota. Durable paper cover, and spiral binding. The Midway Book Co., St. Paul, Minn.; 75c.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Gilbert, Ariz.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion June 17 destroyed the mill building and warehouse of the Tremaine Alfalfa Ranch & Milling Co. near here, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000. The explosion occurred on the second floor of the plant and flames quickly engulfed the entire structure. The entire contents of the building, including machinery, stored grain and other equipment and stock were destroyed. P. A. Ellison, sec'y-treas. of the company, said the loss was not covered by insurance. R. E. Love, manager of the mill, was reported in New York on business.

## CALIFORNIA

Fontana, Cal.—W. W. Pierce is building a grain and feed store at the corner of the Santa Fe railroad tracks and Orange way.

Sacramento, Cal.—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has let a contract to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., for immediate construction of additional storage units of 300,000 bus. capacity, together with wheat cleaning equipment, at its Globe Mills Division here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—H. W. Amelung was elected president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange at its recent annual meeting. Other officers and directors include John R. Garvey, vice-pres.; F. E. Devendorf, treas.; C. G. White, sec'y; and C. H. Bates, H. V. Nootbaar, G. M. McDowell and A. H. Blasingham, the latter retiring president.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Hallet & Carey have succeeded Hallet-Carey-Swarts.

Deloraine, Man.—A wind of gale proportions blew the roof off the plant of the Turtle Mountain Mills recently. W. H. Clandening is operator of the mill.

Port Arthur, Ont.—George Honeywell, 46, was killed June 27 when he suffered a fainting spell and fell while working on a distress grain storage bin near Pool Elevator 2, at intercity.

Fort William, Ont.—Little likelihood of additional distress storage bins at the lakehead to handle the new season's crops was seen by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture, upon his recent visit here. He, however, declared he was unable to speak with authority on the subject.

Morden, Man.—The Morden Milling Co. plant and grain annex and the McCabe Bros. Grain Co.'s elevator and annexes were destroyed recently by fire believed to have started by lightning. More than 100,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed or damaged. The Morden mill was operated by J. P. Riedges and had a capacity of 100 bbls. daily.

Winnipeg, Man.—If more than one temporary storage annex is built beside a grain terminal elevator they must be clearly marked with distinguishing numbers, the Board of Grain Commissioners has instructed. All grain being loaded into an annex must be cleaned and of straight grade. Inspection and weight certificates must be issued daily for the total quantity of grain taken into store, the orders said.

## COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Lightning coming in on the power wires damaged a motor in the J. L. Eches elevator on June 24.

Seibert, Colo.—The Mosher Elevator has been cleaned out and reconditioned. Chris Mosher, son of the owner, is in charge of the work, but made no announcement as to the purpose for which the house will be used. It has been idle since 1935, when the Equity Elvtr. Co. operated it. Mr. Mosher is also cleaning up the elevator at Flagler.

Durango, Colo.—R. H. Sloan has resigned as sec'y of the Western Colorado Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n. G. H. Lague also resigned as assistant sec'y.

Denver, Colo.—Dave Stitt has accepted a position in the Pikes Peak Grain Co. elevators' grain department. Mr. Stitt is a veteran elevator man. The Pikes Peak Co. is operated by O. M. Kellogg, for whom he has been employed for many years in the past.

## ILLINOIS

Ivesdale, Ill.—David Morris, 73, for 30 years vice-president of the Ivesdale Grain Co., died June 26, of a heart ailment.

Jamaica, Ill.—W. I. Baird is building a concrete elevator, to be completed by Aug. 1. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Raymond, Ill.—A reinforced concrete storage tank is being erected adjacent to the elevator of the Raymond Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Chapin, Ill.—The office and warehouse of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by Clarence Jewsbury, is shining with a new metal roof.

Farmingdale, Ill.—The local elevator has been taken over and placed in operation by Murphy Grain Co., which has headquarters in Springfield.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. has been granted a certificate of necessity for \$6,000, to be used for grain storage facilities.

New Berlin, Ill.—A new 20-ton Sowelgh Truck Scale with 10x34 ft. platform has been installed by The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which is managed by G. P. White.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently completed construction of a 24 x 66 ft. concrete grain storage bin, J. E. Reeser & Son having the contract.

Manito, Ill.—The Granger Elvtr. Co. is adding a 24 x 58 ft. storage tank to its elevator. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract. Work will be completed by July 12.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Considerable remodeling has been done at the elevator of the A. & B. Feed & Seed Store to increase storage capacity for both grain and feeds.

Belleville, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Milling Ass'n at its annual meeting held recently at the St. Clair Country Club, elected J. L. Muenster of Nashville acting president. Mr. Muenster has served as vice-president for the past two years, and has held various offices in the organization.

New Berlin, Ill.—John Knust is the new local manager of the Murphy Grain Co.'s 50,000-bu. elevator.

Effner (Sheldon p.o.), Ill.—The Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new cob chute at its elevator.

Pawnee, Ill.—Meade McWilliams has purchased the T. M. Young & Co. elevator. The elevator he formerly used as a cash grain house will be used as a storage house.

Allen Station (San Jose p. o.), Ill.—The Allen Farmers Elvtr. Co. have added a 24 x 58 ft. grain storage bin to their elevator, work being done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Divernon, Ill.—A 25-h.p. electric motor has been installed to replace steam engine in the 10,000-bu. elevator of Noah C. Twist, which is locally managed by J. W. Hall.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. is building a warehouse adjacent to its elevator. The new structure, iron clad like the elevator, will be 40x80x16 ft.

Midland City, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co. has remodeled and modernized its elevator. The office was moved to the elevator and a new dump, scale and truck lift installed.

Hillview, Ill.—We have worked over our corn cribs and have thereby added 30,000 bus. storage space at our two houses, Hillview and Grand Pass, Ill.—Community Elevator Trust.

Ficklin, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. elevator, destroyed by fire June 18, will be rebuilt immediately, Fred Romine of Tuscola, president of the company, announced.

Jerseyville, Ill.—F. L. Swenson is now manager of the elevator and feed department of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., recently purchased by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis.

Murrayville, Ill.—Cade & Smith, operated by H. E. Cade and Guy Smith, are improving their 20,000-bu. elevator on the C. & A. by installing a new leg belt, and a new Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

Coles, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. is adding 27,000 bus. additional storage capacity to their local elevator. The plant has been operated by a steam plant and this is being changed over to electrical power plant.

Decatur, Ill.—The Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has awarded contract to the James Stewart Corp., for construction of a grain drying building for its local plant; estimated cost, \$75,000. Work is to start at once.

Arcola, Ill.—I have purchased the remainder of the stock in Arcola Grain Co., and now am sole owner. Will continue to operate as Arcola Grain Co. Have just finished painting elevator, crib and office.—R. C. Horton.

Adair, Ill.—Bader & Co. are adding two storage bins, 24 ft. in diameter, 75 ft. high, with storage capacity of 25,000 bus. each. One will be divided into four bins. Present machinery will be utilized to fill and empty the new units.

Orleans (Alexander p.o.), Ill.—The Orleans Farmers Grain Co., managed by John Zeller, has installed a 30-h.p. motor to take the place of a gas engine in operating the 30,000-bu. elevator. The engine has been kept to run the sheller.

Savanna, Ill.—The last two of the five grain storage tanks being added by Rosenbaum Bros. to their local elevator are under construction. Machinery has been installed in the three recently erected, and work there is rapidly nearing completion.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Carrollton Farmers Elvtr. Co., under the management of Floyd Howard, recently purchased the Kaser elevator, 3½ miles north of Carrollton, a 20,000-bu. studded elevator on the C. & A. railroad which has been operated for the last couple of years by Fox Grain Co. It will be kept open in season, and operated as a supplementary unit to the Carrollton house. The local elevator, a 30,000-bu. house, has been improved recently by installation of a new leg belt, and a new Western Manlift.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



Decatur, Ill.—The Decatur Milling Co.'s application for a wholesale food dealer's license under the provision of the city food ordinances, made out under protest, was approved by the city council. The application describes the firm as a maker of corn meal and grits.

Waggoner, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., managed by J. E. Vignos, has erected an 18x24 ft. cob bin 20 ft. high to take care of its cob problem. A short conveyor was built out from the cupola of the elevator to give the cobs a nearly direct drop into the new cob house.

Morrison, Ill.—Burglars entered the Egan Elevator in Hahnman township recently, and stole \$20 in cash. Checks and notes were left in the unlocked safe by the prowlers. Vincent Egan discovered the theft the morning following when he arrived at the elevator and found a door had been forced open.

Springfield, Ill.—Under the amended Retailers Occupational Tax Act effective July 1, 1941, reducing the tax from 3 to 2 per cent, persons who sell food to farmers for use in feeding livestock and poultry are liable for the tax, as well as sellers of construction and building materials to contractors.

Springfield, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n sponsored a meeting for managers, officers and directors of farmer elevator companies and grain dealers June 20, at St. Nicholas Hotel, at which the marketing of the 1941 wheat crop with reference to marketing quotes, wheat loans, storage and transportation, was discussed.

Hull, Ill.—Clarence Shue is manager of the Hull Elvtr. Co. elevator (M. D. King Milling Co.). He succeeds J. H. Kirby who is retiring after 32 years as company manager. Mr. Shue is a former New Canton man. He started in the grain business with the New Canton King Elevator several years ago and was later transferred to Pittsfield.

Murphysboro, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Milling & Elvtr. Co. mill, bought in recently by the Federal Government, has been leased to S. O. Bizzell, milling official, to continue business as usual here. The government took over on bills owing due largely to the processing tax levied a considerable time ago and which the mill found trouble in meeting in the depth of the depression, it was stated.

Hull, Ill.—The establishing of an alfalfa mill here is being considered, the subject being discussed at a recent meeting of the Lions Club. A com'ite appointed to investigate the possibility of such a plant being located here reported contacts with officials of various milling plants in Missouri convinced them this locality was suited for an alfalfa plant operation. Promotional efforts are being put forth along this line.

Peoria, Ill.—Lewin Bailey Neff, 55, sampler for the Board of Trade for many years, died unexpectedly about 8:30 a. m. June 21 in the yards of the P. U. railroad near the East Peoria Elevator. Mr. Neff was sampling grain with S. E. Baxter, inspector for the Board of Trade, when he complained of feeling dizzy and sat down. As Mr. Baxter turned around he saw him slump. A brother, Fred Neff, switchman for the P. & P. U., was summoned, but found him dead when he arrived. Mr. Neff had been under a physician's care for general ill health since the death of his wife in 1939.

Springfield, Ill.—The important bills of state wide interest passed since the assembly began work Jan. 13 and signed by Gov. Dwight H. Green include Senate Bill 392, \$1,272,890 to Illinois Commerce Commission for biennium; House Bill 366, \$1,900 for annual state corn husking contest; passed by the assembly but not as yet acted upon by Gov. Green were House Bill 935, \$47,915 for widening Little Calumet River; re-appropriation; House Bill 794, increases from 35 to 40 ft. legal maximum length of tractor and semi-trailer combination; Senate Bill 157, Licenses and regulates itinerant merchants using automobiles.

Pekin, Ill.—Grain dealers and elevator men held a meeting at the Illinois Hotel June 23 to discuss marketing of the 1941 wheat crop, especially with reference to marketing quotes, wheat loans and storage and transportation. The meeting opened with a dutch-treat dinner. Speakers included R. O. Dueirnger, commodity loan supervisor, and Jos. R. Chapman, performance supervisor, both from the A.A.A. at Decatur. The gathering was under the auspices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, J. P. Becker of Tremont, director of Dist. No. 4, and Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, sec'y.

Essex, Ill.—Thos. Callahan has resigned as manager of the Farmer Co-op. Elvtr Co. elevator and was succeeded July 1 by B. C. Milling, a farmer living southeast of here. Mr. Callahan, who has served as manager for sixteen years, will retire from business.

Farmersville, Ill.—Improvements contemplated by the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., which is managed by E. W. Bockewitz, include installation of a new truck scale, and transformation of its present concrete corn crib structure into bins suitable for storage of small grains.

Arnold (Jacksonville p.o.), Ill.—The Arnold Co-operative Grain Co., under management of Lloyd Geady, has installed three electric motors to replace the gas engine in operating the elevator. These are a 15, 7½, and a 3-h.p., to run the sheller, the leg, and the air compressor for the truck lift.

Arenzville, Ill.—Mgr. H. L. Meyer reports that about 25,000 bus. of the 70,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn in local steel bins has been sold to feeders. Most of it has been sold to truckers who carried it to Missouri feeders after due checking back and forth between county com'ites in Illinois and Missouri to make sure of the fact that

Decatur, Ill.—A mass meeting to protest AAA wheat quota restrictions was held in the Circuit courtroom here July 7, called by Lynn McClure, a farmer six miles southwest of Cerro Gordo. All wheat growers subject to quota penalties were invited, several hundred responding. Protests are based on the government's establishment of quotas after the crop had been sown and on eligibility rules established for voting in the quota referendum.

Ocoya, Ill.—A bin of the 90,000-bu. cribbed elevator of the Ocoya Co-operative Grain Co. burst about 1 p. m. July 5 and poured 4,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn out onto the railroad siding. The break in the outside corner of the 2x8 cribbing occurred about 15 ft. down from the top of the 60 ft. high cribbing. The large bin held 10,000 bus. Mgr. James McMahon has employed George Saathoff to repair the break, which will be drawn back together and heavily rodded to prevent recurrence.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Independent Grain Growers Ass'n of Montgomery County has been organized by downstate farmers dissatisfied with wheat quotas for the purpose of taking legal action against wheat quotas. The principal objection raised was against the government's action in fixing the quotas after this year's crops were already in. Officials of the new organization stated 1,000 farmers already have joined and several hundred dollars raised to defray expenses of the legal move for an injunction against the penalties. All farmers dissatisfied with wheat quotas are urged to enlist in the movement.

the corn was being kept out of normal market channels, and was actually going into feeders' hands. For loading and weighing the trucks, the loading being done with a hiker direct from the steel bins, the elevator receives 1c per bu. collecting from the trucker 1c per bu. more than the amount remitted to the C.C.C. In the few cases where the grain was run thru the elevator the elevator's rate was 2c per bu.; where the trucker was willing to scoop the corn himself, and weighing only was involved, the rate was 50c per load.

Richland (Pleasant Plains p.o.), Ill.—The Richland Co-operative Elvtr. Co., managed by J. D. Harms, has just completed a new 15,000-bu. cribbed and steel clad elevator on the site of the old elevator that burned. The new elevator was built by George Saathoff, and is of modern design, incorporating a warehouse and grinding room, cob loading facilities, a hammer mill, and a feed mixer. Conveying machinery was furnished by Union Iron Works as was the sheller and the cleaner; the 75-h.p. semi-enclosed motor for the Jay Dee Hammer Mill by Lima Electric Co. The elevator was opened with a "house warming" party the evening of June 27, with more than 200 farmers and wives, elevator managers, brokers, and track buyers, as well as Pres. Riley and Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, in attendance.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

George F. Barrett, formerly with Darling & Co., now is associated with the United Feed Products Co., Chicago.

Membership certificates in the Chicago Board of Trade made no change in price, transfers being made at \$425; posted offers also \$425.

Gordon Hannah is no longer associated with Scarritt & Hannah, which business is now conducted in the name of Chas. E. Scarritt, who has been sole owner since 1936.

New members recently enrolled by the Chicago Board of Trade included Robert I. Johnson, Jr., Edward Worthington Walters, Chicago, and Karl Murphy, sole owner K. Murphy Grain Co., Springfield, Ill.

John B. Smith, oldest employee of the Chicago Board of Trade, was receiving congratulations from members and traders of the exchange June 24, commemorating his 82nd birthday anniversary. Employed 56 years ago by the exchange, after serving in many capacities he is now doorman at one of the entrances to the trading floor.

Chicago warehousemen as required by state law have announced increases in storage charges on grain, the new rate to be 1/25c per bu. per day, after the first ten days, against the old rate of 1/30c per day. The rate for the first ten days remains at 1¼c per bu. On government owned grain, the operators reserve the right to make special contracts. The change becomes effective in September.

William Alfred Gardner, 78, retired broker and grain merchant, died July 6 in St. Luke's hospital of injuries sustained June 19 when he was struck by an automobile at Michigan Ave. and Congress St. Mr. Gardner was prominent in the commission and brokerage business in St. Louis, Mo., and later in Chicago until his retirement 10 years ago. He headed the firm of W. A. Gardner & Co. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange.

At the regular monthly meeting, June 24, of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: Louis Ambler, Jr., Glidden Co., pres.; Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., 1st vice-pres.; E. A. Anderson, Norris Grain Co., 2d vice-pres.; Fred Beakey, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, sec'y. Directors: E. A. Josephson, Albert Schwill & Co.; Frank Crombie, Continental Grain Co.; M. M. Martin, Vitality Mills; Phil Grotevant, S. Howes Co.; P. F. McAllister, Srew Conveyor Co.

Norris & Kenly, members of the leading security grain exchanges, have moved their offices to the ground floor of the Rookery Bldg., formerly occupied by S. B. Chapin & Co., who retired from business as of June 30. Partners of Norris & Kenly are James D. Norris, Perry H. Kenly, John C. Evans, John E. McGovern and James S. Rutherford. Hugh F. Coyle, who is retiring as a partner of S. B. Chapin, will make his headquarters with Norris & Kenly. James P. Hanrahan, formerly cashier for S. B. Chapin, will associate with Norris & Kenly, as a registered representative.

## The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of  
Questions and Answers

### No. 11 What is the Indian meal moth?

A severe pest of grain, feed, flour and cereal products. The adult moth is distinguishable by broad copper-colored bands on the forewings. Under normal elevator storage and handling conditions, it is not a major problem. But when grain remains long unturned, the larvae (worms) may web over bin surfaces and cause serious heating.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.  
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



The Columbia Malting Co. is building a 120,000-bu. addition consisting of four 23-ft. tanks, 80 ft. high, with one star bin and 2 interstices and continuation of present conveyors. The work is to be completed Sept. 1. G. T. Burrell has the contract.

## INDIANA

Pence, Ind.—The Pence Grain Elevator, owned by Ura Seeger and K. J. Miller, has been remodeled. Jim Shields was the contractor.

North Manchester, Ind.—Clay Syler recently installed a new 34 ft. scale at his local elevator, replacing a 15-ton 18 ft. Fairbanks truck scale.

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co. is completing construction of additional concrete storage units which will give it 10,000 bus. added capacity.

Chalmers, Ind.—We recently installed a No. 32 Western Cleaner from the Union Iron Works; also a Kelly Duplex Mixer, ton size, and renewed our Western Corn Sheller.—Barr Grain Co.

Windfall, Ind.—Union Elevators, Inc., has been organized; 2,000 shares preferred of \$3.50 par value; to deal in grains, feeds, fuels, fertilizer, etc.; Carl Scudder, Arthur Berger and June S. Mitchell.

Osgood, Ind.—John Henry Crum, 83, who for many years was engaged in the feed and grain business, having elevators at Osgood, Milan, Delaware and Pierceville, died June 26, of a heart ailment. He had been ill for several years.

Coatesville, Ind.—The Coatesville Elvtr. & Feed Co. has added three 10,000-bu. bins to its elevator, each bin 18x48 ft. in size. An additional dump is being built near the new bins, and the present conveyors are being rebuilt so they can be used for conveying grain into either the elevator or bins.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular meeting July 14, 8:30 p. m., at the Anthony Hotel. This will not be a dinner meeting. Wheat markets, government regulations, local conditions, etc., will be subjects under discussion. L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y.

Linden, Ind.—Clarence A. Murphy recently tendered his resignation as manager for Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., effective July 1, and on that date was installed as postmaster of the Linden post office. Mr. Murphy served the grain company as houseman for five years, and then as manager for 11. In that capacity he made many friends thruout the grain trade who will wish him success in his new position. W. E. Hood has succeeded Mr. Murphy as manager of the elevator.

Logansport, Ind.—Local elevator companies have made plans to ship to approved terminal and sub-terminal warehouses wheat which local farmers expect to use as collateral for loans and which cannot be stored on the farms. According to information received by Floyd E. Burton, Cass County A.A.A. chairman, elevators will charge 3½¢ per bushel for receiving and loading dry wheat, and if the grain has a moisture content exceeding 14 per cent, the farmer will be required to pay a conditioning charge.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—Customers at the Clay Syler elevator are not the only persons getting a lot of satisfaction from weighing over the truck scale recently installed there on which cars with trailers attached can be weighed without disconnecting. Mr. Syler himself is mighty pleased with that big scale, and with reason. When he recently installed a new 34-ft. scale at his North Manchester plant, it replaced an 18-ft., 15-ton Fairbanks model that had been in service there. As Mr. Syler tells it, "It occurred to me that maybe the old scale could be lengthened. I needed a larger one at my Liberty Mills branch house." To get the idea was to act on it. Contacting Fairbanks-Morse on the subject, an attachment was secured that would both lengthen the scale and correctly weigh the load. Mr. Syler, furnished blue prints for the job, had the sills or I-beam stringers lengthened by an iron working shop, one cross member added, and with the new part, presto!—a 24-ft. scale, which, tested by Indiana State Bureau of weights and measures, has been found to be performing excellently. "And," adds Mr. Syler, "cost of new parts needed and lengthening of structural steel was about \$90." In addition to the above improvement, the local elevator has been given a coat of aluminum paint and the work floor around the grinding department has been revamped.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegates representing more than 10,000 Indiana wheat growers met here the evening of July 8 to form the National Wheat Quota Protest Ass'n for the purpose of seeking a court injunction to prohibit the government from putting quota penalties into effect. The meeting climaxed a series of gatherings which have been held thruout the state during the last two weeks. Farmers have gathered in every county to protest the government's penalty of 49¢ a bushel on all wheat raised over given allotments. Lamont O'Harra of New-castle, temporary chairman of the new ass'n, said that petitions bearing more than 10,000 names have been sent to President Roosevelt and Sec'y of Agr. Claude R. Wickard, protesting wheat penalties, and more are being sent every day. A state wide meeting is planned to be held at the fair grounds shortly. O'Hara said: "That meeting will bring together the thousands of farmers in this state who are being denied their democratic rights thru the wheat quota penalties."

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. will discontinue business and liquidate, and a new company, The Lawrenceburg Terminal Elvtr. Co. has been organized and comes into instant action, to do a part of the work and service of the old company withdrawing. Frank Hutchinson and associates have organized the new enterprise and will take over and operate the elevators and 1,000,000 bus. storage facilities. A general grain merchandising business will be carried on and grain will be accepted for storage by the new company. Announcement that the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. will discontinue business was made by Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, chairman of the board, following a recent meeting of stockholders. The recent fire that destroyed the mill, occurring at a time when cost of materials and machinery is unusually high and when it is impossible to secure definite promise of delivery of equipment within a reasonable time, was one of the motivating factors influencing the decision, it was announced. It would probably require a year to rebuild the plant and install machinery, during which time the greater part of the business which the company has built up would have been lost, it was explained. Mr. Hutchinson, who with others formed the Lawrenceburg Terminal Elvtr. Co., has been connected with the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. for over 35 years, serving the past twenty years as vice-president and manager of that company. His long experience in the grain trade qualifies him to assume control and operation of the grain business that has been conducted here for so many years. The elevator will be qualified as a bonded public warehouse with authority to issue negotiable warehouse receipts. Repairs on buildings recently damaged by fire is practically completed, in time to receive grain on the new crop.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following new members have been enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Barr Grain Co., Chalmers; Royal Center Elvtr., Inc., Royal Center; Ladoga Feed Store, Ladoga; Hazelton Flour Mill, Hazelton; Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., Columbia City; The Paoli Milling Co., Paoli; Franklin Grain Co., Franklin; Roanoke Elvtr. Co., Roanoke.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

## IOWA

Hawarden, Ia.—Ed R. Lambertson elevator has installed a new 30-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Sioux City, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., has purchased a membership in the Sioux City Grain Exchange.

Adair, Ia.—The Hansen Grain Co. has installed new equipment and overhauled its plant.

Callender, Ia.—Thieves who recently entered the Callender Grain Co. offices, obtained no loot.

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell, Inc., is building a warehouse which will include enlarged facilities for mixing feeds.

Aurelia, Ia.—The W. G. Whitney Elevator has installed a new 30-ton, 40x10 ft. Fairbanks Scale, and has remodeled its office.

Adair, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. is installing a new scale, with 10 x 40 ft. platform, at its local elevator, and modernizing its office.

Sioux City, Ia.—E. J. Guinane is still acting chief inspector, Paul Larson, chief inspector of the Grain Exchange, having been very ill since last November.

Larchwood, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n reported a profit of \$9,340.63 for the past year at its recent annual meeting. H. L. Osgood was rehired as manager.—A. G. T.

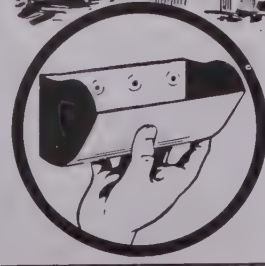
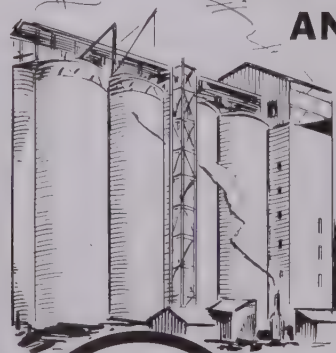
Strahan, Ia.—The Good Grain Co., Frank Zanders, mgr., will operate the Farmers Elevator here and the elevator at Hastings in conjunction with their house at Malvern.

Lake City, Ia.—Dale TerVene, manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator, and Miss Ruth Fink of Graettinger have announced their marriage which took place July 4, 1940. The young couple is residing here.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Albert Johnson recently retired as manager of the E. A. Brown Grain Co. elevator, after successfully managing the firm's business for more than 14 years, and has been succeeded by W. C. Glade.

Madrid, Ia.—An early morning fire in the cob house at the C. W. Lundahl elevator recently did little damage. Early discovery by a brakeman on a passing freight train, who turned in an alarm, saved a heavier loss as the cob house abuts the elevator proper into which the flames would soon have spread.

# Many a New Elevator WILL BE BUILT THIS YEAR.. AND MOST OF THEM WILL USE



**THE Nu-Hy**  
GRAIN BUCKET

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

If you contemplate building or remodeling, it behooves you to take advantage of all that is modern and efficient in material handling equipment. As for buckets, "Nu-Hy's" will outperform any other bucket and should be definitely specified. They are shaped to permit closest possible spacing and they carry more at any speed. This increased capacity and efficiency will pay big dividends when our house is pushed for capacity.

**10% TO 50% GUARANTEED CAPACITY INCREASES** are common on most installations, yet we have gone as high as 100% on numerous occasions. Send for Form No. 76 which will enable us to make an analysis of your situation and offer our guaranteed recommendations. This places you under no obligation.

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702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.  
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE



Stonega, Ia.—The Stonega Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding one of its feed storage rooms, covering the walls with sheet iron and recementing the floor to make it mouse and rat proof. Willard Primrose is manager.—A. G. T.

Sheldon, Ia.—Five thousand bushels of government-owned shelled corn spilled out on the ground here when one of the storage bins burst. The bin was being filled at the time of the mishap. Jesse Pugh is manager.—F. E.

Clemons, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator recently entertained 160 persons at a moving picture show depicting the use of different grains other than for feed and the improvement made in farm machinery during the past several years.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co. will erect a small mixed feed plant, soybean extraction unit, and aggregate storage of close to 250,000 bus. here. Contract was let to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., and work will start immediately.

Archer, Ia.—The Archer Co-operative Grain Co. re-hired R. J. Hickman as manager, and L. W. Nieman, at its recent annual meeting. The company entertained its members the evening of June 26 at a special program presented at the Archer school.

Shenandoah, Ia.—J. Noel Scott of Agency, Mo. has been named manager of the Dannen Elevator, the former Shenandoah Grain & Coal Co. He succeeds W. R. Stanley, formerly of Randolph, Ia., who goes to Keneshaw, Neb., to manage an elevator.

Patterson, Ia.—Chas. A. Marten recently purchased a farm of 179½ acres on the outskirts of town. He is remodeling the house to move in about June 30. He also handles live stock in addition to his grain business and the farm will be used for live stock.—"Art" Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—The state department of agriculture recently purchased a 12-ton truck and four seven-ton trucks equipped with extensive scale testing apparatus, to be used in testing public scales throuthout the state, thus putting more teeth in the Iowa public scale law enforcement.

Sac City, Ia.—The Williams Mfg. Co. is adding two grain storage bins, total capacity 50,000 bus., to its elevator, and an addition to the main elevator of 6,000 bus. capacity. This will make a total grain storage capacity of 100,000 bus. at the local plant, about 80,000 bus. of which will be used for the warehousing of the C.C.C. corn, Leo W. Williams, manager, stated.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. is covering the roof, cupola and upper part of its elevator with sheet iron, is re-nailing the sheet iron on the balance of the house, and repairing spouting. It has installed a new pulley on the motor and speeded up leg capacity and will finish up by painting the whole plant with aluminum paint. Cecil Rosling is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Guy C. Grimes, sec'y and treas. of the Inland Mills, Inc., recently was elected president of the Des Moines Board of Trade. He succeeds J. Dolliver Kent who has held the position for a number of years. Other officers elected were George Sands as vice-pres., M. S. Stokely as treas. and A. V. Tischer as sec'y. The following directors were installed: Guy Grimes, Walter Fuller, Geo. Sands, Clarence Chase, J. D. Kent and M. S. Stokely.—A. G. T.

## LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.



Midwest Steel Products Co.  
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

## MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.



Midwest Steel Products Co.  
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

Malcom, Ia.—Contract for the elevator to be erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The old elevator on the site is being razed. The new structure will be 50x20 ft., 13 bins, 25,000 bus. capacity, and dust proof. One wing will house grinding and mixing machinery, new equipment to be installed; on the west side of the building will be located the seed room; a 75 ft. driveway will be located between the elevator and the present brick office; the present seed room will be converted into a show room. The building is to be completed by Sept. 1, work scheduled to start July 15. Harley Booknau is manager of the elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Following is a schedule of grain grading schools arranged for July thru the facilities of the Extension Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service: July 7, Mason City, Y.M.C.A.; July 8, Spencer, Court Room, County Ct. Hse.; July 9, Sioux City, Trading Floor, Grain Exch.; July 10, Fort Dodge, Armory; July 11, Marshalltown, Farm Buro Bldg., County Fair Grounds; July 15, Mt. Pleasant, County Agent's Office. These are all half day meetings and will start promptly at 1 p. m. The following program will cover the official grain standards for soybeans and flax: Sampling procedure; moisture testing; weight per bushel test; new soybeans standards and their application; flaxseed standards, particularly the dockage determination.—Gradon Swanson, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. held open house all day June 21 to show the public its new elevator. Door prizes and souvenirs were distributed. Speakers on the program: Wilbur Thompson, sec'y of the Omaha Bank of Co-operatives, and Don Edison of Fort Dodge, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. The annual stockholders meeting was held in the afternoon and lunch was served the stockholders in Hronek's Hall at the close of the business session. The new elevator contains 15 bins with total storage capacity of 65,000 bus. of grain. The structure is 33x49 ft. and 80 ft. high. It rests on a solid concrete base 35x51 ft. in size and 18 inches thick. The warehouse is 24x36 ft., and the office 12x36 ft., with a 12x36 ft. basement room under it. In addition to the large elevator storage capacity there are 100 steel grain bins in which 230,147 bus. of shelled corn are now stored. Elevating capacity of the house is 3,500 bus. per hour.

## KANSAS

Waterville, Kan.—The Blue Valley Grain Co. added a 4,000-bu. grain storage bin to its elevator.

Scranton, Kan.—The elevator of F. L. Bunds was struck by lightning recently. Damage was small.

Norton, Kan.—Bill Harper, of Brewster, has succeeded Art Runnion at the Ralph Reich Grain elevator.

Waldo, Kan.—Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained as the result of recent high winds.

Copeland, Kan.—Riffe Bros. Co., Inc., reported a small property loss sustained as the result of high winds recently.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The final shipment of machinery for the new Farmers Elevator arrived recently and has been installed.

Junction City, Kan.—The R. H. Christensen Grain Co. is doubling its storage capacity to 30,000 bus. by erection of new bins.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The 75-ft. brick chimney of the abandoned structure of the Cain Milling Co., an old land mark, has been razed.

Winona, Kan.—Vic Everley is manager of the Robinson Milling Co. elevator, entering on his duties June 16, succeeding Carl Carrier.

Tipton, Kan.—The Hake Grain Co.'s new 60,000-bu. elevator is ready for the '41 harvest. The building, however, has not been completed.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Sinclair Grain Co. recently increased the grain storage capacity of its elevator to 20,500 bus. by the addition of two bins.

Clearwater, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. of Wichita has purchased the local Midwest Grain Co. elevator. Wilber Johnston will continue as manager.

Burrton, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. plant has been leased by the Kansas Milling Co. of Wichita, Kan. Fred Morgan will be the manager.

Penokee, Kan.—Carl Carrier has been transferred here from Winona by the Robinson Milling Co., and will have charge of the company's local elevator.

Lewis, Kan.—H. P. Steele has been transferred here from Strickler by the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp., to take charge of the company's local elevator.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. will put its new power engine into use within a short time. Difficulty in securing parts has caused a delay.

Liberal, Kan.—John Tice has been transferred to the Light Grain & Milling Co.'s local office, from Guymon, Okla., where he was manager of the company's elevator there.

Glascow, Kan.—The Morganstern & Pyle elevator added two steel storage bins to its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to between 75,000 and 80,000 bus. C. J. Loe is manager.

Archer, Kan.—The Wheat elevator has been sold to Lloyd Chance and moved to his farm five miles north of here. He will use the 13,000-bu. elevator for storage of his own grain.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator has reopened for the harvest season with Lawrence Herren as manager. Minor repairs have been made and the machinery overhauled.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Charles Colby, until recently president of the Board of Trade, has re-opened his grain office here. His oil and hay business at Kingman is in the hands of his sons.

Inman, Kan.—C. W. Friesen fell down the shaft of the Friesen Grain Co. elevator recently, and, altho the fall was a distance of nearly 50 feet, he escaped with severe bruises but no broken bones.

Selden, Kan.—Extra bins constructed on three sides of the Hart Lumber & Grain Co.'s elevator, have increased its storage capacity more than 10,000 bus., George Greenberg, local manager, announced.

Logan, Kan.—The Logan Grain Co. recently purchased the former sale barn and has moved it to a foundation laid near its elevator, to be used as a feed mixing and storage room. New equipment also will be added.

Bluff City, Kan.—E. W. Sult of Zenda has been named manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Fern Kerr. Mr. Sult formerly was associated with the Gano Grain Co. at Zenda.

Glascow, Kan.—The Morris-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. has increased its storage capacity by approximately 14,000 bus., giving the elevator a total capacity of 65,000 bus. Two steel tanks were erected. Pete Woodard is manager.

Hugoton, Kan.—A tornado swept thru this community the night of June 7, and in its wake left ruin and heavy damage. A large grain bin near the Star Lumber Co. building was blown a block east and wrapped around a telephone pole.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Phillips County Grain Co. has completed improvements at its local elevator. The small structure that was moved to a location west of the elevator has been remodeled into an office. A 25-ton scale has been installed.

Miltonvale, Kan.—The Hart Lumber & Grain Co. elevator of which C. E. Bray is manager has been improved for the convenient handling of trucked in grain. The driveway over the dump has been widened three feet and made three feet higher.

Norcat, Kan.—Morrison - Gregg - Mitchell, who have a line of elevators in northwest Kansas and elsewhere, are successors to Coffey & Larick as operators of the west side elevator. H. S. Blatchley will continue as local manager for the new firm.

Scandia, Kan.—Water in the basement of the Derby Grain Co. elevator following the heavy rains early in June was 12 ft. deep. It was necessary to pump it out to enable elevating machinery to operate. Grain stored in the elevator was not damaged.

## Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY

WICHITA

OMAHA



Oakley, Kan.—Oscar Colglazier, manager of the Robinson Milling Co., now located in the Farmers Elevator location, has rented an 80 ft. frontage of the Price's garage building which he will use for wheat storage in addition to the elevator and warehouse capacity.

Yates Center, Kan.—I have sold the elevator known as the Brunner Mill & Elvtr. to C. J. McKinney of Emporia, Kan., who is now operating it as the McKinney Mill & Elvtr. He was formerly employed by the B. C. Christopher & Co. at Emporia.—Arnold Brunner.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. is now operating its new elevator and improved feed mill. In the latter a new feed grinder was installed; one part of the mill will turn out molasses mixed feed. An 11,000 gal. molasses storage tank was installed underground.

Salina, Kan.—Ed Morgenstern, Robinson Milling Co., recently was elected president of the Salina Board of Trade, and D. P. Lorenz, Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., was elected vice-pres. Directors are: E. C. Wyatt, Warren Hart, A. T. Riley, R. W. McGeary, Grover M. Simpson.

Sublette, Kan.—The Co-operative Grain Dealers Union is building a 30,000-bu. elevator annex of concrete blocks, near its present sheet iron elevator. The McPherson Concrete Co. has the contract. Wheat will be handled in the new annex by the same leg and head that serves the present elevator.

Almena, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator, which has been closed for the past year, has been leased by Ralph Reich, Norton grain man, who will operate it in connection with his elevator at Norton. Art Runnion, formerly manager in the Reich elevator at Norton, will manage the local 10,000-bu. elevator which will be known as the Ralph Reich Grain.

Feterita, Kan.—Due to the heavy and sudden rainfall that accompanied a severe wind storm that swept thru this community June 7, the elevator pit at the Farmers Elevator was partly filled with water. Ed Rice, operator, was kept busy pumping the water out. He has recently repaired and cleaned his grain bins to be ready to handle the new wheat crop.

Murdock, Kan.—General Mills has completed a modern grain elevator here, of cribbed construction, metal clad, increasing the company's local storage to more than 30,000 bus. The plant will be electrically operated, and will have an elevating capacity of about 60 bus. per minute. An office was built and a new scale installed. M. A. Richardson is manager.

Eureka, Kan.—The elevator constructed by the O. K. Cornett Seed & Elvtr. Co. at the Santa Fe tracks, is open for business. The elevator has a storage capacity of 10,000 bus. of grain and will handle 1,800 bus. per hour. The new elevator replaces the one destroyed by fire last March. It has been equipped with modern machinery and a new truck scale was installed.

Williamsburg, Kan.—Victor Oakes has taken over the management of the Williamsburg and Homewood elevators, succeeding W. E. Robbins, who will be retained as helper. Mr. Oakes has worked for the Norris Grain Co., who have leased the local elevators, for 12 years, thus holding a priority of 11 years over Robbins, who chose to remain here rather than accept a position offered him in western Kansas.

Newton, Kan.—With work nearing completion on the second large addition to the Goerz Flour Mills Co. elevator storage, construction is now beginning on a third addition, which will give the mill an aggregate wheat storage capacity of 1,700,000 bus. The third addition will consist of eight bins and interstice bins of the same height and diameter as the second addition just completed, with a capacity of 350,000 bus.

Sabetha, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has leased the Robinson grain elevator for two years to store grain for the coming season. This increases the company's storage capacity here to a total of 60,000 bus. Warren Mettlen, mgr., stated. The Robinsons will continue to operate their coal business. Joe McCourt, who has been employed by the Robinson Co., will work at the elevator for the next two months.

Lewis, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. has purchased the fixtures of the B. S. Huff Grain Co., adding 1,400 bus. in storage capacity to its elevator. The purchase included the office scale, coal bins and one elevator, located two blocks west of the Farmers Co-op. The elevator and office will be left at their present location, Chas. Fossey, manager, stated, to be used for storage, giving the company a total capacity of 29,000 bus.

Seneca, Kan.—The Winterscheidt Grain Co. is building a 24x22 ft., 25 ft. high addition to its elevator, to have four bins with a total capacity of approximately 11,000 bus. It will serve for storage of corn as well as wheat. Flooring will be of concrete; the bins will slope to a depth of eight feet under the ground level and from this point a screw conveyor will move the grain to the main elevator for loading into cars. The Roberts Const. Co. has the contract.

Randolph, Kan.—Four hundred wheat growers from seven counties assembled at the high school auditorium recently to rebel against the wheat marketing quotas. It was one of the most sensational gatherings witnessed in this community. Dan D. Casement, principal speaker, declaring against a "totalitarian order" said that anybody who violated quota regulations would violate a law that prohibits a farmer from selling his own wheat or feeding it to his hogs or chickens. "Wheat is selling at 78c in Manhattan. The farmer who flouts the law pays a penalty of 49c a bushel," which, said Casement, "leaves him 29c, or less than the AAA speakers predicted would be the ruling price of wheat if quotas were not adopted."

Hutchinson, Kan.—A. J. (Fred) Collingwood has purchased the undivided one-half interest of his brother, the late Lelo P. Collingwood, in the Collingwood Grain Co. The new interest includes rights in a terminal elevator here and country elevators in western Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma, real estate and railroad leases, machinery, oil tanks and pumps, sand pit and machinery near here, automobiles, trucks and buildings connected with the elevators and merchandise at the Pretty Prairie Coal and Feed Co. Elevators listed include Big Bow, Collano, Cullison, Ingalls, Johnson, Kismet, Leoti, Manner, Plains, Pretty Prairie, Saunders, Sedgwick, Shallow Water, Varner and Vilas, Colo. The agreement was made to facilitate the large grain business of the June harvest. Still pending in district court is the appeal of Fred Collingwood from a probate court decision which did not admit Lelo Collingwood's will to probate and named the widow, Mrs. Faye Collingwood, and children heirs.

McPherson, Kan.—A fire starting in a waste barrel recently caused slight damage to the K. B. R. Milling Co. plant. The 800-bbl. mill was purchased recently by the Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, and the property and business were immediately taken over by the new owners. The plant, of fireproof construction, has concrete elevator storage of 250,000 bus. George Teichgraber, who has been head of the business since the death of his father in May, will be retained as manager of the company, with Howard Goss his assistant. Wheat storage of the mill is to be increased to 500,000 bus. at once, plans now being prepared for the

addition of concrete tanks. The Rodney Milling Co. now has three plants, the local mill, its plant at Kansas City and the 1,000-bbl. mill of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co., Lindsborg, Kan. Aggregate storage, including a million-bu. elevator in Kansas City, Kan., is 3,000,000 bus.

## KENTUCKY

Leitchfield, Ky.—J. D. White is closing out his feed business because of ill health.

Elkton, Ky.—Cartwright Bros. and W. S. Shanklin will continue operation of the Standard Milling Co. mill.

Horse Cave, Ky.—R. P. Poynter & Sons sustained a small loss at their plant June 21 as the result of high winds.

Russellville, Ky.—McCarley & Richardson, local millers, are building a warehouse adjacent to the Russellville Mill.

Uniontown, Ky.—Chas. A. McGowan, 76, retired grain buyer and mill operator, died recently at his home, after several years of ill health.

Louisville, Ky.—Rees H. Dickson, head of the Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co., has announced as a republican candidate for the post of city alderman, from the 12th ward. He has been active in politics for years.—A. W. W.

Henderson, Ky.—Henderson County's new soybean processing plant, erected here at a cost of \$60,000, including \$30,000 in operating capital, was dedicated formally at ceremonies at 10 a. m. June 18. The plant is the result of action taken by the Henderson County Farm Bureau in February, 1940. Its two presses were built to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for 300 days of the year, with shutdowns in very hot weather. The processing capacity is in excess of 1,200 bus. a day, 400,000 to 500,000 bus. annually.

## MICHIGAN

Carsonville, Mich.—The bean elevator of the Bad Axe Grain Co. was destroyed by fire June 28 along with its contents. The fire was discovered in the roof about 8 p. m.

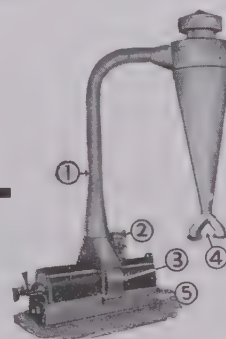
Allegan, Mich.—W. M. Thomas, salesman for Arcady Milling Co. in western Michigan, was killed in an automobile crash near here the evening of June 30. His home was at Bangor, Mich.

Ray Center (New Haven p. o.), Mich.—John P. Wolcott, 63, associated with his brothers Fred, William and Lewis, in the operation of the feed and grain mill established here many years ago by their father, died June 22 in Bishop Hospital, Almont.

# Pneumatic Attrition Mill

This piece of equipment is used and endorsed by Feed Mills everywhere, because it is efficient and dependable. It also permits you to install it in a location more convenient to the operator.

You will be interested in full details on how it prevents dust explosions. Write for them.



Everything for Every Mill, Elevator  
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Owosso, Mich.—The Owosso Milling Co.'s three-story plant was destroyed by fire early June 22.

Ionia, Mich.—Ionia County elevator managers met June 24 at the court house where they heard the procedure to be followed in marketing wheat this year discussed by Harry Fox of Saginaw.

St. Louis, Mich.—All elevators here, at Alma, Breckenridge, Wheeler, Merrill and Forest Hill were closed from July 4 through to Monday morning, July 7, to provide all employees a week-end vacation period.

Jonesville, Mich.—C. S. Bater has purchased the mill property of Charles and Oliver White, which he has operated for the last four years. He now owns not only the mill but the water rights, the dam and the mill race.

Marshall, Mich.—A large, heavily loaded Interstate Trucking Co. truck failed to make the turn near Randall's mill early June 27, and crashed into a brick warehouse, striking thru two steel loading doors, entered the building about 20 ft. Part of the cement wall was torn out and portions of the floor broken thru. The driver was not seriously injured.

Lansing, Mich.—Neil Bass, bean marketing expert of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, stated recently that country elevators estimate Michigan's bean acreage has been increased about 30%. He said plantings appear to have increased in larger percentages in counties where the white bean acreage was small last year, than in the main bean producing counties.

Charlotte, Mich.—Everett Garnett, manager of the Mason (Mich.) Elvtr. Co. for the past two years, and L. S. Markley of Jackson have purchased the Charlotte Milling Co. milling and feed grinding plant. The new owners will add grain storage, a coal department and retail feed department to the plant's business. Mr. Garnett will manage the mill and Mr. Markley, long with the Isbell Seed Co. and the Brown Seed Co., will work as an outside salesman.

Milan, Mich.—The grain elevator section of the Saco Mercantile Co. plant was destroyed by fire early July 1. The fire is believed to have started near the top of the elevator, but the cause is undetermined. Between 7,000 and 8,000 bus. of grain was stored in the bins, a large part of which it is thought can be salvaged. The building, of frame construction with metal covering, was erected in 1912, but has been rebuilt and enlarged several times. It is owned by Stanley Auten and his son-in-law, William Taylor.

## MINNESOTA

Kent, Minn.—The Kent-Doran Grain Co. elevator is being remodeled.

Oxboro, Minn.—The Oxboro Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire recently.

Hawley, Minn.—A new hammer feed mill has been installed in the C. O. Scow flour mill.

Woodstock, Minn.—An addition is being erected to the Woodstock Grain Co. elevator here.

Montevideo, Minn.—C. M. Thompson of Bryant, S. D., has purchased the Lee Elevator here.

Sabin, Minn.—The new addition to the National Atlas elevator at Sabin-Baker is completed.

Goodhue, Minn.—John Angus of Kasson has succeeded Tom Matyas as manager of the Goodhue Elevator.

Luverne, Minn.—Emil Melberg is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, succeeding C. J. Bluhm.

Madison Lake, Minn.—A 10,000-bu. annex will be built to the Commander Elevator here and a 10-ton scale installed.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an annex to its elevator that will double its storage capacity.

Appleton, Minn.—Peavey Elevators is erecting an addition to its local elevator that will double its storage capacity.

Clara City, Minn.—The Hemlax Fibre Co., a new flax fiber plant, has started operations. Arnold M. Elvestrom is manager.

Minneota, Minn.—Herman C. Weise is the new manager of the Minneota Community Elevator, succeeding Melvin Benson.

Mankato, Minn.—A new 30-ton scale is being installed at the elevator of the C. A. Nashbar Co. at the foot of Minnesota street.

Osseo, Minn.—Arnold Emholtz, owner of the Osseo Feed Mill, is building an addition to his warehouse at the rear of his feed mill.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Merchants & Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n reported a small loss sustained at their plant on June 20 as the result of high winds.

Georgetown, Minn.—The Georgetown Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized, capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, Martin E. L. Wilk, Chas. J. Stein, W. F. Bunnell, et al.

Lake Park, Minn.—A profit of \$5,558.10 during the last year was reported at the annual meeting of the Lake Park Farmers Elvtr. Co. A five per cent dividend was declared.—F. E.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Roy G. Floan is new manager of the Detroit Elvtr. Co., succeeding C. E. Kely who left the company May 1. Mr. Floan at one time operated the Detroit Milling Co.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed construction of its office and driveway, and the installation of a new truck scale and 300-bu. pit. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Elysian, Minn.—Charles Mierbachtol, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator, is to be inducted into the army soon and will be succeeded here by Herman Sahli, son of Frank Sahli, manager of the company's elevator at Lonsdale.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—J. A. Johnson, Winona; Karl H. Martini and V. A. Batzner, Mankato, representing the Northwest Fax Industries, have been in this city recently for the purpose of interesting citizens in the building of a local plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Linseed Co. is moving its plant to 3700 and Fifth St., N. E., Columbia Heights, and will be operating again about Aug. 1. The new plant is that formerly occupied as the grinding plant of the Ralston-Purina Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has completed arrangements for taking over approximately half of the Metropolitan Bank Bldg. for its general offices and executive headquarters, and will move from its present location about Jan. 1.

Emmons, Minn.—The Speltz Elevator has installed a new 30-ton truck scale, with 36x10 ft. platform. The scale is equipped with a self registering beam and automatic printo-graph. A new telescoping truck dump, high speed elevator leg and totally enclosed ball bearing motors also have been installed.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota farmers will be required to pay personal property taxes on grain stored under government loans, according to a ruling by Attorney General Burnquist. As long as the government has not foreclosed on the loans, the grain is still the property of the farmers and subject to taxation.

Lake Benton, Minn.—Construction of three new warehouses and a 40,000-bu. elevator by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has been completed. The new buildings cost \$27,500. Profit during the last year was over \$11,000. This compares with \$9,400 a year ago and \$2,700 in 1937-38. Harold Stemple is manager.—F. E.

Kragens (Moorhead p. o.), Minn.—The Kragens Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. celebrated its 30th anniversary of business June 20 by entertaining its patrons and their families at a noon dinner and afternoon entertainment. B. F. Benson of the Benson Quinn Co., Minneapolis, was the main speaker of the day's program.

Morris, Minn.—New varieties of grains and grasses will be among the attractions at the West Central Experiment Station here July 10 when western Minnesota farmers are invited to inspect the station's experimental plots. The plots of the Biwing flax, Vanguard oats and Rival wheat will be of special interest to the visitors. Biwing is a promising hybrid of Bison and Red Wing flax now being tested.

Wabasso, Minn.—Featured talks at the monthly meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n of Minnesota, held here June 10, were by John Whaley, supervisor of public warehouses, and R. T. Paradis, McCabe Co., Minneapolis. Establishment of a barley future in the Minneapolis market was again presented, with some persons expressing themselves as desirous of such a future. George Peterson, Ivanhoe, spoke in favor of the barley future.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John F. Diefenbach has been discharged as receiver for the Amber Milling Co. The receivership, a friendly one, was asked for by the milling company to protect itself and its customers, because of a court dispute which had arisen between two of the mill's grain connections, which litigation has now been settled. The company is again operating normally. Mr. Diefenbach is president, P. H. Hoy is vice pres. and sales manager. The company's 1,800-bbl. durum mill is located at Rush City, Minn.

Austin, Minn.—Soybean, barley and wheat schools are being held here July 7; Lakefield, July 8; Olivia, July 9; and Crookston, July 10-11, for grain buyers. Laboratory sessions demonstrate important grading factors of wheat and barley and variety identification. Storage problems, proper carloading, disease problems and the present barley situation are discussed at these sessions. The school is being conducted by Harry Milliman, federal grain supervisor; S. J. Oberhouser, agr. agent, the Milwaukee Railroad; and H. O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis.

## DULUTH LETTER

Dudley Jennison Russell, president of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Russell, was married June 21 to Miss Bette Miller.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—C. C. Blair was elected vice-president of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. on June 17. Mr. Blair has been identified with the grain trade for many years and was president of the Duluth Board of Trade in 1931-32.

More than 40 pill chasers played in the annual Board of Trade golf tournament held June 18 at the Northland Country Club. It was a blind bogey affair and Ely Salyards, president of the Board, captured the event, with C. E. Fuller, Jr., scoring a 78 to win the president's cup.—F. G. C.

## MISSOURI

Malta Bend, Mo.—Rea & Page Milling Co. suffered a small loss recently as a result of high winds damaging the plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—Tom B. Teasdale, once active member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, was injured in an auto accident on July 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Central Elevator, a 750,000-bu. house, has been purchased from the former Fox Grain Co., by the Continental Grain Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fire believed to have started from spontaneous combustion in a corn germ bin in the Quaker Oats Co. plant recently caused very little damage.

Springfield, Mo.—James A. Tindle, 72, president of the Tindle Milling Co. for 30 years and prominent in state milling circles died, recently, after an illness of three months.—P. J. P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The House bill for a revision of the law setting up the State Grain Inspection Department was recommended for passage by the Senate Com'te on Agriculture.

Bonner Springs, Mo.—The Fred E. Stubbs Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire the evening of June 24. Mr. Stubbs was installing molasses machinery in the building at the time of the fire.

Mexico, Mo.—In the suit involving the Mexico Savings Bank and the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co., Judge Robert D. Johnson of the 15th Judicial Circuit at Marshall was appointed a special judge in the Audrain County Circuit Court upon the agreement of the parties involved.—P. J. P.

# STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. has awarded a contract to the Jack Const. Co. for construction of a 50,000-bu. addition to its elevator, to give the local plant a capacity of 140,000 bus. of wheat.

St. Louis, Mo.—Morton & Co., which was established as a grain commission house in 1884 by T. B. Morton, and has been carried on in the same capacity by his sons for many years, discontinued business when Claude Morton became associated with Toberman Grain Co. on June 15. Mr. Morton has charge of carlot sales for the latter concern.

St. Joseph, Mo.—H. C. Van Houten, for a time with the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co., at Enid, Okla., later with the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., and for the last seven years with the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., has been appointed first assistant inspector of the state grain inspection office by Raymond I. Pollard, chief inspector, to succeed Clark Miller, resigned. Ralph P. McNergney has resigned as head of the state grain inspection department.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Hubert C. Edwards, Jr., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Courtney H. Cotton, 49, manager of the feed department of Kansas Flour Mills, Inc., died July 1 after being ill since November.

A certificate of necessity to the amount of \$11,000 has been granted the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co., for storage and grain handling facilities.

The Kansas City Board of Trade adopted an amendment June 30 providing that in the event a member representing any firm is engaged or about to be engaged in military or naval service of the U. S., an alternate can be appointed to represent the company on the trading floor.

Sparks from an electric motor in the basement of the Southern Elevator, operated by the Norris Grain Co., Topping and Gardner Aves., caused a blaze so intense it ignited grain dust at the top of the 100-ft. high structure on June 4. Firemen, unable to use lines on the dust fire, were forced to work in the stifling heat, removing the dust with shovels. Damage was estimated, \$500 to the building and \$3,000 to contents. About 1½ million bushels of wheat were endangered by the blaze which fortunately was confined to an elevator leg. The belt was destroyed and the interior of the casing charred. Besides threatening the wheat storage, the flames were a menace to the storage bins of the 3,000,000-bu. capacity structure. The structure is concrete, and heat might have cracked the walls. Preparations for handling of the new wheat crop continued uninterrupted.

#### MONTANA

Edgar, Mont.—The Markuson Grain & Bean Co. is constructing a 45,000-bu annex to its grain elevator here.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. has been awarded a certificate of necessity for grain facilities, to the amount of \$42,000.

Stipek, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. sustained a heavy loss as the result of damage incurred at its plant from high winds on June 18.

Bozeman, Mont.—Harvey H. Benepe, 68, former vice-pres. of the Benepe-Berglund Grain Co. here, died at his ranch home near Manhattan on June 20.

Chinook, Mont.—Work will start soon on construction of an addition to the Farmers Union elevator here, increasing storage capacity by 31,000 bus. The company let the contract to the Victor Const. Co. at \$6,400.

Culbertson, Mont.—The D. & B. Elvtr. Co., recently organized, has purchased nine elevators from the Imperial Elvtr. Co. in northeastern Montana and North Dakota, to be taken over July 30. C. A. Dunnell of Glasgow, sec'y of the new firm, announced. Included are elevators at Malta, Hinsdale, Saco, Nashua, Oswego, Frazer, Culbertson and Redstone, Mont., and Grenora. N. D. H. H. Bonebright of Culbertson will be supervisor and general manager of the company. The company's principal offices will be here. Listed capital stock is \$50,000, in \$100 shares. W. H. Dunnell, Minot, N. D., is pres.; A. J. Bemels, Minneapolis, v.p.; C. A. Dunnell, sec'y. These officers with Myron G. Dunnell are directors. The company will engage in a general elevator business, selling also flour and feed.

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. of Nashua has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

Conrad, Mont.—The Mustard Growers elevator is undergoing extensive alterations, additions are being added enlarging its capacity, and a new cleaner, a dockage tester, and moisture tester are being installed. The warehouse space is being doubled and a separate office building is being erected on the company's lots across the street from the elevator and warehouse.

#### NEBRASKA

Callaway, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has leased the north elevator here.

Hendley, Neb.—B. C. Christopher & Co. have opened their elevator here, with Theo. Batchelor in charge.

McCook, Neb.—The Oberlin Milling Co. has purchased the Red Willow Elevator here, with Fred Peters as manager.

Grant, Neb.—The Equity Exchange Elevator and the Pikes Peak Grain Co., are building additions to their elevators.

Odell, Neb.—Roy Bigley, formerly with the Farmers Elevator at Pickrell, is new manager of the A. O. Cooper Co. elevator.

McCook, Neb.—The Lebanon Grain Co. has opened the Farmers Elevator for business, to handle grain and for wheat storage.

Rockford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a modern truck scale with 34x9 ft. platform at its elevator of which F. D. Jacobson is manager.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omar Flour Mills Co. is installing a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale and a 40-ft. heavy duty truck dump for unloading large trucks. Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Shelton, Neb.—The S. E. Smith & Sons elevator, recently leased to B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, has been repaired and improved in anticipation of handling the new crops of grain.

Pickrell, Neb.—The addition is practically completed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator of which O. Schnuelle is manager. A new feed grinder is being installed, John DeBuhr doing the work.

Friend, Neb.—The Acme Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator has been sold to the Kassik Milling Co., Milligan. Fred Kassik will be in charge and the plant will be converted into a feed mill and warehouse.

Omaha, Neb.—At Council Bluffs, Ia., the Omaha Elvtr. Co. is adding 500,000 bus. storage. The work consists of 3 tanks 52 ft. by 84½ ft. with conveyor above and below. Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Beatrice, Neb.—Forty elevator men met here with the county officials of the A.A.A. June 24 to discuss uniform handling of grain under the wheat marketing quotas.

David City, Neb.—Mrs. George Stepanek sold her elevator recently to Glen O. Ricard of Barnes, Kan., who will take immediate possession. He will remodel the elevator and do considerable repairing. George Press of Barnes has been made manager.

Omaha, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. has transferred two of its Omaha Grain Exchange memberships to J. L. Welsh, Jr., and C. A. Carey. Mr. Carey formerly was a member of the firm of Swanick Grain Co., but now is a solicitor for Butler-Welsh.

Lincoln, Neb.—Grain dealers and millers held their annual field day June 24 at the University of Nebraska Agricultural College, the meeting sponsored by the Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. Recent attempts to improve grain quality was considered as a part of the day's program.

Omaha, Neb.—A grain grading school on the trading floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange June 29 was attended by nearly 200 grain men from western Iowa and eastern Nebraska. A complete course in grading wheat, corn and barley was given. The school was sponsored by the Exchange and Harry Clark, chief inspector, was in charge.

Cody, Neb.—Using a magnet on the counterbalance of the scale in an oats transaction with Joseph Whyte, operator of Whyte's elevator, last February, proved a rather expensive method of doing business to the three truckers who perpetrated the fraud. Joe Keller of Storm Lake, Ia., trucker, and two companions, Raymond Breit and William Peve, will have plenty of time to contemplate the matter, for one was given a year in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty to the charge when the case was heard at Valentine last June 3 and 4. A second was given two years in the penitentiary and the third two years in the reformatory.

Benkelman, Neb.—The Independent Elevator on East Chief St. will increase its grain storage capacity to 44,000 bus. by construction of an addition. The smaller west side addition of the elevator will be extended to the same height as the main structure and an additional storage will be added in the form of two 3,300 bus. storage bins of steel construction. Both additions to the plant will total 16,000 bus. storage capacity. E. F. Ham, owner of the elevator, plans to have the added capacity ready for the new wheat crop. He also operates elevators in Parks, Doane and Eckley, Colo. He is considering adding additions to the Doane and Parks elevators also.

## Rock Island Elevator, Chicago



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Diller, Neb.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo., have taken over operation of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator. John Steiner will continue as manager of the plant. The elevator pit has been pumped out and cleaned following the recent heavy rains, and is ready to receive grain.

Omaha, Neb.—The following regulation is now effective in the Omaha market: "On all grain shipped to this market for storage and on grain shipped to this market and later stored for shippers account a commission charge of 1c per bushel shall be made for obtaining grades, paying freight, accounting, etc., etc. If the shipper later sells such grain through the firm originally handling the transaction, the full consignment selling commission shall be charged less the 1c previously assessed. If such grain is later sold through a member firm other than the firm placing the grain in storage, a full consignment selling commission shall be charged with no credit for the 1c previously assessed."

Minatare, Neb.—L. P. Lupher will erect a concrete grain elevator and a steam barley rolling plant. The new buildings will be located just east of his present building near the Burlington station. The combined storage for grain and beans will, after completion of the new elevator, amount to 175,000 bus. for the Lupher elevators and the bean storage plant. The grain elevator will be 40 x 40 ft. and 125 ft. high. Two large round bins with 15,000 bus. storage capacity each will be built near the railroad tracks while the driveway will be located on the north side with bins built above the drive capable of holding 30,000 bus. The elevator will be equipped with latest type handling machinery. An electric man lift will be installed. In the barley rolling plant a tank for storing molasses will be installed underground. The Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Shelton, Neb.—Fire of undetermined origin, starting in the top of the Harris Live Stock Co. grain elevator June 19, totally destroyed the structure. A frame structure a short distance from the elevator also burned, and several surrounding buildings were damaged. The 30,000-bu. elevator was taken over recently by B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City grain firm, and plans had been made to install new motors and make general repairs. D. J. Gammel of Omaha, who has been in the grain business for 20 years, was in charge of the elevator as well as of the S. E. Smith & Sons elevator, also leased to the Kansas City firm, and had arrived here only a week before the fire. He had expected to store large quantities of wheat in both houses during the small grain harvest. The Harris elevator had been operated in recent years with W. W. Keech in charge, used mostly for buying and shipping of grain.

## NEW ENGLAND

Stafford Springs, Conn.—Fire recently destroyed the Stafford Springs Granary on River Road, owned by Arthur and Israel Rabinowicz. The loss was estimated at \$25,000.

## NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—We contemplate installing a grain drier for kafir and milo for this coming season.—Portales Milling Co., W. M. Worley.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—All Buffalo feed mills were reported strike-bound right after July 1, when existing contracts with unions expired, except the Ralston-Purina plant. The latter has a contract with the union carrying a later date.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Pierce Grain Co. elevator was badly damaged by fire the night of July 5, the loss estimated in the neighborhood of \$10,000. A short circuit in a motor of the corn separator on the third floor was believed to have started the blaze. Burlap bags of powdered milk were ignited and the flames spread rapidly to the fourth floor where large quantities of flour and corn were stored.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The idle Seneca Elevator, purchased a month ago by the Superior Elevator Corporation, received its first cargo of grain when the steamer Sultana began to unload 106,000 bus. of government corn for storage June 27. The 1,000,000-bu. capacity elevator will be used mainly for storing government grain. Other vessel cargoes were expected to arrive at the elevator within a week.—G. E. T.—Roy Zimmerman is the new superintendent of the elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction of a 2,000,000-bu. concrete grain storage addition to the present Standard Milling Co. elevator, St. Clair St., on the Buffalo River, will begin next week, Pres. Joseph C. Beaven has announced. The addition will be completed Oct. 1, in time to handle the new grain crop that moves down the lakes toward Buffalo this fall. The addition will handle both commercial and mill grain, and will increase the Buffalo capacity to more than 5,000,000 bus. McKenzie-Hague Co. are the constructing and designing engineers.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Cole Harbor, N. D.—An addition is being built to the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Wyndmere, N. D.—John J. Olson, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died suddenly on June 30.

Sutton, N. D.—The three grain storage bins at the Minnetonka elevator here are nearing completion.

Dunning, N. D.—Howard I. Henry is adding a 35,000-bu. annex to his private 25,000-bu. storage elevator here.

McVie, N. D.—Work has been started on construction of a 40,000 bushel addition to the McVie Equity Elevator.

Osnabrock, N. D.—Peavey Elevators are adding a 35,000-bu. storage addition to their local elevator of which Oscar L. Erickson is manager.

Fessenden, N. D.—Three large storage bin additions are being erected to the Osborne-McMillan Elevator property here. Fred Jesson is manager.

Ashley, N. D.—The Jacob J. Weixel elevator was destroyed by fire recently, along with its contents of grain, stored under the government loan program.

Edgeley, N. D.—Work has been started on construction of the annex to the Farmers Union Elevator here. The new structure will be 16x36 ft. and 40 ft. high, with a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Kloten, N. D.—The Peavey Elvtrs. elevator is being remodeled and repaired. A new 20-ton scale and lift will be installed, driveway widened and a 30,000 bus. annex built. Tom Homme is local manager.

Jamestown, N. D.—The A.A.A., C.C.C., U. S. Bureau of Agr. Chemistry & Engineering and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine have leased a 10-acre plot of land east of here on U. S. Highway 10 and will erect over 170 steel bins for storage of grain.

Ellendale, N. D.—A grain school for farmers and elevator men of Dickey county was conducted at the Ellendale State Normal June 21. Speakers included: H. O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; Harry Millman, representative of the federal grain supervision office; William J. Leary, state extension agronomist, and F. Gray Butcher, extension Pathologist.—F. E.

High winds during June did considerable damage to North Dakota elevators. Among those reporting losses were the following: considerable damage sustained by H. C. Wold, June 19, at Cando; Wales Farmers Elvtr., Wales; Drake Grain Co., June 18, Drake; small losses were reported by Gray & Co., Calvin; Guthrie Farmers Elvtr. Co., Guthrie; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Martin; Russell Miller Milling Co., Northgate; Riebe & Riebe, Ryder.

## OHIO

Leipsic, O.—P. O. Stotz is manager of the Prentiss Elvtr. Co., succeeding George N. Moorhead.

Covington, O.—The Covington Grain & Feed Co. closed its place of business on July 1. J. N. Arendall was owner.

Toledo, O.—A. A. Bame announces his resignation as president of the Toledo Soybean Products Co., effective July 12, 1941.

Holgate, O.—Several hundred grain and elevator men met the evening of June 23 in Holgate High School building to discuss their problems and outlook; enjoy a supper and listen to talks on wheat allotment, wheat loan, grain margins, marketing and other subjects of vital interest to all present. W. M. Jackson presided at the discussion that followed the dinner, and others who took active part were O. J. Jeffries of Paulding; Dale Williams, Columbus; Al. Eier, Nevada, O.; Charles Latshaw of Defiance. J. C. Rudolph, supt. of schools, gave the welcoming address. Another meeting will be held in Fostoria the first Monday in August.

Defiance, O.—We leased our plant June 1 to General Mills, Farm Service Division, Minneapolis, Minn.—Glenn L. Miller, The Miller Feed Co.

Milledgeville, O.—L. J. Dill of Columbus, widely known grain dealer, has purchased the Milledgeville Elevator. He opened the elevator for business July 1.

Fayette, O.—Samuel J. Aungst, 72, formerly in the grain and milling business here for about 30 years, died June 25 in Toledo, where he had lived for the past year.

Glenmont, O.—The Killbuck Elvtr. Co. opened a feed store here on June 25. The occasion was celebrated by giving away of prizes and a dance was attended by 500 persons.

Atlanta, O.—John H. Dunlap, Jr., of Williamsport has purchased the C. E. Groce elevator. He is making extensive improvements at the plant and installing new feed grinding and mixing equipment. C. C. Clement will be retained as manager.

Pioneer, O.—Harvey A. Gish, 70, a prominent feed manufacturer and miller, formerly sole owner of the Pioneer Milling Co., died June 28. He had been engaged in this business here for about 22 years and before that, for several years, was sales manager of the Drs. Hess & Clark Co. at Ashland, O. Mr. Gish had many friends throughout the state.

Toledo, O.—Toledo is making elaborate plans for the staging of the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Sept. 14, 15 and 16. Headquarters will be the Commodore Perry Hotel. Preparations for the convention are being handled by General Chairman Milton H. Faulring, General Sec'y A. E. Schultz and General Entertainment Chairman John Luscombe, all of the Toledo Board of Trade. Chairmen of other committees are: Banquet, Sam Rice; golf, D. L. Norby; transportation, L. J. Schuster; ladies' entertainment, Paul Barnes; publicity, K. D. Keilholtz; prizes, O. E. M. Keller. Albert C. Hoffman is the general treasurer.

## OKLAHOMA

Grandfield, Okla.—The Kell Milling Co. is erecting several steel bins, capacity 85,000 bus.

Burt (Tipton p. o.), Okla.—The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.'s elevator at Burr Switch is being repaired.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A federal court suit was filed here to test the validity of the wheat quota penalties.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers' Elevator has installed a new moisture tester, J. L. Kay, manager, announced.

Uncas, Okla.—The Uncas Elevator was opened for business June 23 with Lonnie Rozell as the new manager. Edwin Myers and Frank Bailey are assisting him.

Boise City, Okla.—The Boise City Grain Co. has completed an additional unit that provides space for 11,000 bus. of grain, R. L. Johnston, manager, announced.

Medford, Okla.—Jake Reimer has been named manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. elevator, replacing R. F. Montgomery, veteran Medford grain buyer who is retiring.

McWillie (Aline p. o.), Okla.—The McWillie Grain Elevator, owned by W. J. Johnson of Enid, Jim Coulter, operator, was destroyed by fire early the morning of June 25. The elevator contained between 3,700 and 3,800 bus. of wheat.

Guymon, Okla.—A. M. Roach has succeeded John Tice as manager of the Light Grain & Milling Co. elevator here, Mr. Tice having been transferred to the company's home office in Liberal, Kan.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Feuquay Grain Co. is building 20,000 bus. additional storage units at its local elevator and contemplates construction of another 10,000-bu. bin soon. Jim Litz is the local manager. The company recently purchased the former Beeman-Litz elevator.

Frederick, Okla.—E. O. Billingslea is adding two more 10,000-bu. steel bins to his elevator capacity in the new plant he is installing on West Grand Ave. Equipment has been installed in the first four units that comprise 40,000 bus. storage capacity. Mr. Billingslea plans also to have 10,000 bus. of sack storage for barley, in addition to his wheat storage. The Katy spur line will be extended to the Billingslea plant as soon as repairs on the Red River permit the crossing of a work train to make the installation.



Hooker, Okla.—The Johnston Grain Co. of Enid has purchased the Hopkins & Mason Elevators here and at Mouser. The company last year took over the Hopkins & Mason elevator at Adams and leased the houses here and at Mouser. J. F. Wright has been manager of the latter two houses.

Altus, Okla.—Temple Bailey has purchased the J. H. Bailey Elevator of 25,000 bus. storage capacity. Mr. Bailey plans to install a grinder and mixing equipment, manufacture his own brands of feed and do custom grinding and mixing. Mr. Bailey also operates the Temple Bailey's Hatchery, and handles feed, seed and coal.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The Port of Longview Elvtr. Corp. has changed its name to Pasco Elvtr. Corp.

Tacoma, Wash.—Fred L. Jeklin, 72 years, retired grain broker, died at his home July 2.—F. K. H.

Kahlotus, Wash.—Two grain bins are being erected on a spur of the S.P.&S. by Tabor LaFollett.

Pleasant View, Wash.—Fred Lesater reported a small loss at his plant as the result of high winds in June.

Cunningham, Wash.—The Cunningham Elvtr. Co. has its new 50,000-bu. elevator completed and ready for the harvest.

Pioneer (Ridgefield p. o.), Wash.—The Pioneer Feed Store was destroyed by fire recently. J. W. Krebser, owner, will rebuild.

Hartline, Wash.—The Centennial Mills Co. appointed Joe Kendall to take charge of its local warehouse, succeeding Bill Friedrich who has asked a year's release.

Oakesdale, Wash.—John McCoy, manager of the Oakesdale Grain Growers since it was organized in 1930, resigned June 23. The company owns three elevators and six warehouses.

Amity, Ore.—The Amity Co-operative Warehouse at its annual meeting showed a marked increase in net profits, which more than doubled during the year; \$2,650.18 against \$1,303 a year ago.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Claude Curran, one-time manager of the Tacoma Grain Co., who retired about 10 years ago from active business because of ill health, died, recently, at his home in Milwaukee, Ore.

Jefferson, Ore.—The Marion-Linn Farmers Co-operative Warehouse has been opened. Grinding and mixing equipment for manufacture of feeds will be installed. Carol Wilcox is president.—F.K.H.

Lapwai, Ida.—A 60,000-bu. grain elevator and warehouse is under construction here, to be operated by W. T. Wagner and Merritt Meacham, extensive wheat growers of this region. W. A. Morrell has the contract.

Silverton, Ore.—The bond holders com'ite of the defunct Fischer Flouring Mills recently closed its affairs after nine years of futile efforts to revitalize the property. J. T. Hoblitt, sec'y of the com'ite, announced.

Portland, Ore.—Continental Flouring Mill has purchased a 100x200 ft. property on the SE Clay Street, along with a one-story warehouse and loading platform. It is to pay a dividend of 30c a share on its stock.—F.K.H.

Huntsville, Wash.—Chet Buroker was painfully injured when he was struck on the head by a falling 2 x 4 while working at the Fullerton & Sons feed mill where new storage bins are being built and the old ones remodeled.

Colville, Wash.—The Colville Flour Mills is constructing a 40,000-bu. grain elevator, giving the mills a total storage capacity of 90,000 bus. The new elevator is being built on the site of the company's old warehouse which was razed.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Graingrowers' Warehouse Co., which was organized in 1909, at its annual election declared a dividend of 65 per cent. The plant has four projects—an elevator storage capacity of 364,000 bus., lumber yard, farm implements and fuel.—F. K. H.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Chehalis Grain Co.'s new elevator is completed. The building is of concrete; a glassed-in office allows complete vision of the entire storage floor. A marquise has been planned for the building front and will be completed as soon as materials can be procured.

Schrag (Wheeler p.o.), Wash.—An addition to the Union Elevator has been completed, increasing its storage capacity to 74,000 from 20,000 bus.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Valley Feed & Seed Co. has completed an 80 x 30 ft. addition to its building bordering Main St. and the railroad. The addition is two stories high and will double the capacity of the plant, it was announced. New cleaning equipment is being installed. Jack and Ed Schneider and A. Waibel are proprietors.

Benge, Wash.—The Benge Elvtr. Co. has started construction of a 90,000-bu. elevator, to be ready for this year's harvest. With completion of the new house the firm will have a total bulk storage capacity of more than 200,000 bus. The new elevator will have 12 bins. Tom Hurst and Roy Holliday will supervise the work.

Molalla, Ore.—O. G. Fogelsong of the Fogelsong Feed Co. and Mrs. Fogelsong were injured in an auto collision June 29 in the Barlow-Monitor district of Clackamas County. Mrs. Fogelsong received a broken collarbone and back injuries and Mr. Fogelsong was badly bruised. Julia Fogelsong, daughter, and Bland, a son, escaped with slight bruises.

Pasco, Wash.—Franklin County wheat growers will not be caught napping on the wheat storage question which promises to be the major problem thruout the state, since many of those who have not already provided storage on their ranches are building granaries or steel grain tanks at this time, and elevators are being erected at Page and Connell.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—J. F. O'Bryant, pioneer grain merchant of the Pacific Northwest, died in hospital here June 19, after an extended illness. Prior to 1920 he operated a grain business at Baker, Ore., but in 1920 he moved here and opened local offices. Ill health at times compelled him to close his business, but in recent years he has kept his office open, operating as a grain broker. Death resulted from arthritis.

Filer, Ida.—Bean Growers Warehouse, Inc., will erect an addition to its warehouse, to be used for storage. The new room will be a frame, metal sheathed structure with concrete foundation, 48x78 ft., with a sloping roof 22 ft. high at the north end and 14 ft. high at the south side. Contract for construction of the new unit has been let and the building will be completed by fall, Carroll Holloway, local manager, stated.

Moscow, Ida.—Maitland Hubbard is manager of the Palouse region's interests of the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. of Portland, including the local warehouses and flour mill. He comes here from Spokane where he has been affiliated a number of years with the Boyd-Conlee Co. He will manage the company's properties here and its wheat stations at Teloa, Troy, Deary, Viola, Oakesdale and other rural warehouses and elevators in this territory.

Spokane, Wash.—Dr. George B. Hampton, who has for some time featured dietetics in his practice in the Inland Empire, announces he will open a daylight bakery. Patents have been obtained upon a vitamin bread formula, which includes among other ingredients flax meal and tripled vitamin yeast, and without any shortening. The plant will also shortly begin manufacture of waffle flour and a patented breakfast food.—F.K.H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—To develop cleaner seed wheat in the major grain-producing region the Walla Walla Grain Growers Co-operative is offering prizes for exhibits of threshed grain at the Southeastern Washington fair this fall. Awards will range from \$15 to \$5. Wheat varieties in this district have become badly mixed, Mgr. A. Eugene Kelley of the Grain Growers advised, and farmers are experiencing difficulty in securing clean seed.—F.K.H.

Prosser, Wash.—Approximately 60 farmers and grain dealers interested in the growing of wheat attended a special meeting here June 30, the purpose of which was to obtain the latest interpretations of the marketing quota as they have recently been determined. Penalties, methods of storage, storage loans and subjects incidental to these matters were discussed. The serious grain storage problems of this area were also given consideration.—F.K.H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Waverly, Pa.—The Kasco Mills, Inc., has leased from the city the narrow strip of land between the west end of its Broad St. plant and the Pennsylvania Ave. bridge and will erect bulk storage bins and an elevator there, expanding the plant's storage facilities 20 per cent.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Yale, S. D.—Paul Kleinsasser was re-elected manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co.—F. E.

Redfield, S. D.—Work has been started on the construction of a 120,000-bu. elevator here by the Sheldon Reese Co.—F. E.

Waubay, S. D.—The George C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. is razing its elevator and will replace the structure with a 35,000-bu. house.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Sales of \$69,660.22 during the last year were reported at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtrs. Co.—F. E.

Kampeska, S. D.—William Reilly was re-named manager of the Kampeska Farmers Elevator Co. at the annual meeting.—F. E.

Gettysburg, S. D.—A new 30-ton scale has been installed by the Gettysburg Milling Co. at its elevator. H. M. Lake is owner.—F. E.

Lake Preston, S. D.—Leo Funk has been appointed manager of the George P. Sexauer & Co. elevator, succeeding his father, the late Joe Funk.

Lane, S. D.—The Lane Farmers' Elevator Co. has been purchased by Robert Fruen of Hatfield, Minn. Harry Forst has been manager of the elevator.—F. E.

Harrold, S. D.—The Pettyjohn elevator, erected in 1907, has been razed. The George P. Sexauer Co., present owners, will rebuild it near its other buildings.—F. E.

Pierpont, S. D.—Officers elected by the Co-operative Elevator are: J. H. Aadland, president; K. W. Johnson, sec'y-treas. F. H. Roberts was re-employed as manager.—F. E.

Hammer, S. D.—Simon Stave was named new manager of the Hammer Farmers Elevator, succeeding O. O. Haugen, who resigned. Mr. Haugen had been manager for five years.—F. E.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Two additional grain storage buildings are planned here by the Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. Co. They will be of iron clad wooden frame construction with a steel roof.—F. E.

Orient, S. D.—A 30,000-bus. addition to the Peavey Elevators elevator is nearing completion. It is one of several being built in this region to handle the unusually good crop of grain.—F. E.

Estelline, S. D.—Joseph H. Johnson was re-elected pres., and Lewis Becking, sec'y of the Florence Farmers' elevator at a stockholders' meeting. Patronage dividends of \$6,007 were awarded.—F. E.

Spencer, S. D.—A 20,000-bu. storage addition is being built to the Producers Marketing Co. elevator of which Floyd Johnson is manager. W. F. Peppmuller & Sons Const. Co. has the contract.—F. E.

Bruce, S. D.—One of the most successful years in its history was reported at the annual meeting of the Bruce Farmers' Co-operative Elevator meeting. A net profit of \$4,547 was announced.—F. E.

Stockholm, S. D.—A net profit of \$5,930.73 during the last year was reported at the annual meeting of the Stockholm Farmers Elvtr. Co. An eight per cent dividend was declared to stockholders.—F. E.

Pollock, S. D.—Construction of an addition to the Farmers' Elevator is being considered by directors. The addition would be built on the west side of the present elevator to house feeds, flour and seeds.—F. E.

Plankinton, S. D.—C. A. Earl was re-elected manager of the Plankinton Co-operative Elevator Co. elevator at a recent annual meeting of directors and officers. He has served in that capacity for the past 23 years.

Grover, S. D.—A six per cent dividend was announced at the annual meeting of the Grover Farmers' Elvtr. Co. M. H. Wheelock, who has been manager of the elevator since its organization in 1905, was renamed.—F. E.

Ortley, S. D.—Officers elected by the Ortley Farmers' Elevator are: Math Pederson, pres.; Carl Mundt, sec'y-treas. Sherman Orton, manager for the last seven years, was re-employed. Raymond Schultz was rehired as assistant.—F. E.

Faulton, S. D.—A profit of \$11,000 and dividend payments of \$9,000 were announced at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Ed DeMerscman was renamed manager. The elevator company and the FSA held a joint picnic at the Plant's Indian Garden park here recently.—F. E.



Lennox, S. D.—Harm Westerman fractured a bone in his right foot, recently, while at work at the H. H. Knock elevator. The wagon dump was being repaired, and while working on it, the dump came unhooked and fell, striking him on the foot.

Webster, S. D.—The 20th anniversary of the Webster Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. was celebrated recently. A 25,000-bu. annex to the elevator was approved by stockholders. I. W. Overton was renamed manager for the 21st year.—F. E.

Huron, S. D.—Ways and means of providing storage for that portion of the 1941 South Dakota small grain crop which commercial elevators and warehouses will not be able to handle was discussed at a meeting of elevator operators here on the evening of July 1. The meeting was one of a series being held in the state by A.A.A. officials.—F. E.

Brookings, S. D.—Difficulty in finding storage space for the 1941 small grain crop in South Dakota is leading many South Dakota grain dealers and farmers to enlarge present granaries or to build new storage facilities. John V. Hepner, State college extension director, who said, "There will be nowhere near enough room to store the new crop." Storage capacity of South Dakota mills and elevators is placed at 21,797,000 bus. New construction for an additional 352,000 bus. is in progress, according to the Northwest Elevator Ass'n.—F. E.

## SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—The S. H. Campbell warehouse was damaged by fire on June 26.

Charlestown, W. Va.—Thos. J. Straughan, manager of the Capitol Feed Co., and Miss Mabel Elizabeth Thompson were married June 2.

Washington, D. C.—The grain elevator at the Sixth St. end of the Terminal Supply Co.'s grocery warehouse in C. St. S. W., was saved when fire destroyed the warehouse June 10.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Quaker Oats Co. has announced plans to build a corn shelling plant and grain elevator here.

Memphis, Tenn.—L. B. Lovitt was re-elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Ass'n at the recent annual meeting; H. L. McGeorge was named vice-pres.; Theo. H. McCourtney, sec'y-treas. Directors chosen were J. Stewart Buxton, H. B. McCoy, E. T. Lindsey, Grider Wiggs and Fred Heckle.

## TEXAS

Spearman, Tex.—The R. L. McClellan Grain Co. is increasing its storage capacity by about 16,000 bus. E. C. Stapp is doing the work.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been awarded a certificate of necessity for \$26,000, to be used for grain storage facilities.

Plainview, Tex.—The Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co., Inc., has been granted a certificate of necessity for \$18,000, to be used for grain storage facilities.

Abilene, Tex.—More than 250 grain dealers and farmers attended a meeting here June 14 at which A.A.A. officials from Washington explained the wheat marketing quota law. This was the third of a series of four such meetings in Texas, the final one held at Amarillo on June 16.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The courageous army pilot who recently landed a crippled army bomber with a one-wheel landing, saving the \$200,000 bomber and keeping himself and four passengers from sustaining injuries by his skillful handling of the plane, is Lieutenant Arch Campbell, son of A. G. Campbell, sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and took his flying at Randolph and Kelly fields.

## UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Louis Eugene Rogers, branch manager of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., died recently.

Ogden, Utah.—P. J. Farrell, of the P. J. Farrell Grain Co., was elected president of the Ogden Grain Exchange. Other officers named in the recent election were Elwood Williams, first vice-pres.; J. J. Neville, Salt Lake City, second vice-pres.; Lloyd C. Stone, sec'y-treas.

Wausau, Wis.—Cereal Mills, Inc., has changed its name to Cereal Mills Co.

Prescott, Wis.—Lester Hildebrandt has sold his feed mill to Ernest Eggers and Paul Bohlken.

LaValle, Wis.—Lightning entered on power wires and burned out two potential transformers at the V. A. & L. J. Duddleston plant on June 11.

Valders, Wis.—A short circuit in the switch box controlling motors on an attrition mill was responsible, recently, for a damage loss to the Valders Elvtr. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of July, 1941, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Deansville (Marshall p.o.), Wis.—The Kleinschmidt grain storage warehouse was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin the night of June 24; 5,000 bus. of barley and 2,000 bus. of oats were burned.

Hortonville, Wis.—The old Buchman grist mill, built by the late Fred Buchman nearly 50 years ago, is being razed by his son, E. A. Buchman. The mill has not been in operation for the past 10 years.

Eau Claire, Wis.—L. C. Lane, for the past year manager for International Milling Co. at Wadena, Minn., and surrounding territory, has been promoted to district manager for the company, with headquarters here.

Ladysmith, Wis.—The Northern Supply Co. of Amery, owners of the building formerly occupied by the Kammer Feed Store, are remodeling the building, to open a wholesale and retail feed business there about July 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Al B. Hessberg, for many years a member of the grain trade at Minneapolis, on July 1 severed his connection with Louis N. Ritten & Co. and moved to Milwaukee where he will be associated with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. Mr. Hessberg was with the Gould Grain Co. for six years prior to joining the staff of the Ritten firm in 1919.

Adell, Wis.—The Western Condensing Co., operating plants at Owen and Appleton, Wis., has purchased the former Borden Co. property here. R. E. Meade, Appleton, division manager for the company, stated the plant will be used for production of dried whey. As soon as equipment can be obtained and in the event raw material supplies for processing can be obtained, the plant will be put into production of dried whey, sold as "Peebles Lacto-G."

Madison, Wis.—Garver's Supply Co. has been ordered by Justice Patrick T. Stone of the U. S. Court to pay 38 employees \$1,888 overtime pay in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. The company, headed by Jas. R. Garver, distributes feed and flour within the state; but the Wage & Hour Division contended that it came under the Act because some of the merchandise was received from outside the state.

## Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at ..... per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before ..... 19.... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of ..... for the first ..... days, and at the rate of .....c per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 15SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Consolidated

## Supply Trade

St. Louis, Mo.—The Dixie Machinery Mfg. Co. has built an addition to its plant to increase capacity for turning out rock crushers and hammer mills.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Apalyea has succeeded L. E. Laidlaw in charge of the Indianapolis office of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Mr. Laidlaw is going into the field work in the northwestern quarter of the state.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Essmuller Mill Furnishing Co. has remodeled its office quarters, and engineering office, placing the latter in such position that it receives all north light, and finishing interiors with Masonite. Fluorescent lighting has been installed thruout the office.

Dayton, O.—The Moraine Products Division of General Motors Co. has introduced a new product called "Porex" made of powdered metal that has varied uses as a filter for liquids and gases. It prevents clogging of orifices in diesel injector nozzles by removing fibrous material not stopped by other types of filters.

New York, N. Y.—The value of new orders in the seventeen industries included in the Board's compilation advanced 2% from April to May, bringing the adjusted index (1935-1939=100) to 247, an increase of 90% over the figure for May, 1940. New orders are now more than two and one-quarter times the level for August, 1939, the last month prior to the outbreak of the European War.—National Industrial Conference Board.

Chicago, Ill.—Some of the little business men have determined that if they are to be dispatched they won't go quietly. They have formed an organization called the National Small Business Men's Ass'n with branches thruout the country. Frederick A. Virkus, president of the Illinois division of the Association, in a survey of the situation in this community has found that "already a number of plants have closed down and more than one are on the verge of closing." Small business men are no less patriotic than big business men, organized labor leaders, or politicians. What the organized business men ask is not that armament be deprived but that certain government leaders stop magnifying the shortages as excuse for priorities.—Daily Tribune.

New York, N. Y.—An increasing number of manufacturers, especially those making durable goods, are curtailing non-defense production, according to the monthly survey of business opinion prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. More than one-fourth of the companies contributing to the survey report that they are experiencing difficulties in satisfying both defense and non-defense demands. They have consequently had to reduce their output of non-defense goods. Priority rulings and shortages of raw materials are given as the main reasons for the curtailment. Another factor is the need for turning available facilities and labor over to defense work. While large inventories and the use of substitutes have helped many manufacturers to maintain record-breaking production in spite of raw material shortages, a consumer demand of abnormal proportions is causing a rapid depletion of stocks. Rationing of more and more materials, either thru voluntary or mandatory action, renders replenishment of stocks difficult or impossible, and, in some cases, affects the availability of substitute materials.

Instead of a Fixed Price, the C.C.C. offers its corn at Chicago at a stated number of cents over the active future on the Board of Trade, which now is the July. The maximum prices for corn going into consumptive channels is 75c at Chicago, 68½c at Kansas City, 70c at Minneapolis, and 67c at Omaha, per bushel, for No. 2 yellow.



# Patents Granted

**2,237,173. Conveyor Belt.** Abraham Brill, Youngstown, O., assignor to Lee Rubber & Tire Co., Conshohocken, Pa. A belt body of the stepped-ply type and, substantially filling the valley incident to the stepped-ply construction, a cushioning element composed of dense material having substantially the resilient deformability of vulcanized low-pigment soft rubber, and a relatively hard layer of abrasion resisting material overlying cushioning element and firmly united therewith.

**2,239,220. Cubing or Pelleting Machine.** Paul Rene De Permentier, Brussels, Belgium. A fixed annular casing provided with a plurality of openings in its lateral wall and mounted with its axis vertical, a shaft extending vertically through said casing, and a compressor element mounted on said shaft, said element comprising two semi-cylindrical bodies with their axial faces joined together and with their axes radially offset relative to each other and to the axis of said shaft.

**2,235,854. Conveyor.** Wm. W. Sayers, assignor to Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. A chain conveyor comprising a plurality of articulated links and a solid flight attached to each link so as to project from only one side thereof, each of said solid flights comprising a plurality of portions which are angularly arranged with respect to each other so as to provide exterior material moving surfaces and with the portion adjacent the chain being inclined to the path of travel of the chain.

**2,234,381. Insecticide.** Clarence L. Moyle and Gerald H. Coleman, Midland, Mich., assignors to the Dow Chemical Co. An insecticidal composition containing as a toxic ingredient an unsaturated ester compound having the formula  $R-O-(C_nH_m-O)-mC_nH_m-X$  wherein R represents an aromatic radical, X represents a member of the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen,  $m$  is an integer not greater than 4, and  $n$  is an integer not greater than 6.

**2,235,668. Seed Separator.** Albert H. Cherry, Minneapolis, Minn. A belt having an upwardly and transversely inclined separating surface, and a co-operating agitator roll extending transversely over the separating surface and engaged by the belt, and means for changing the direction of movement of the belt from the agitator roll and thereby forming a trough between the belt and the agitator roll. Materials will be carried by the belt under the agitator roll and into the trough and overflow on the agitator roll and be returned thereby to the separating surface.

**2,237,787. Feed Mixer.** Porter Marshall, Clay Center, Kan. An horizontal drum having a plurality of rotary beaters therein movable about a horizontal axis; a hopper in communication with the drum; a hollow, rotatable bowl in the drum provided with perforations in the side wall thereof; means for spinning the bowl about a vertical axis for directing material therefrom in horizontal paths above the bottom of the drum; and a pipe for supplying liquids to the bowl as the same is spinning, said beaters serving to mix with feed such materials as falls by gravity to the bottom of the drum.

**2,235,182. Sack Holder.** Roy Weston, Toppenish, Wash. A supporting bracket, a frame consisting of a bridge piece turnably mounted on the bracket, tubular arms secured at one end to the bridge piece and having their open ends directed away therefrom, telescopic members consisting of rods slidable in the open ends of the arms, sleeves depending from the tubular arms at the open ends thereof, being aligned with the contiguous hooked prongs for the backing in of the latter upon sliding the rods into the arms, thus causing the sleeves to automatically push the sack off contiguous prongs.

**2,235,748. Grain Drier.** Wm. V. Hukill, Arlington, Va., dedicator to the free use of the people of the United States. Grain is subjected to the action of conducted heat, the while continuously agitating the grain, in contact with heated surfaces until the grain becomes heated to a temperature sufficient that the vapor pressure of the moisture in the grain is substantially higher than the vapor pressure of the moisture in the atmospheric unheated air available for drying the grain; then transferring said heated grain and subjecting it to the action of currents of said air at such velocity as to carry the grain in suspension; and thence recovering the grain.

**2,229,670. Grain Weighing Apparatus.** Richard H. W. Paluthe, Moscow, Idaho. A frame adapted to be mounted in elevated position, a scale beam pivoted to frame, a scale, an operating connection between the scale beam and scale, a securing pin slidably mounted transversely of the lower section and engageable thru the upper section to secure the lower section in adjusted position, a container suspended from the lower section and mounted for turning movement from upright position to inverted dumping position, latch means for securing said container in its upright position.

**2,230,425. Portable Pneumatic Grain Elevator.** Jas. F. Finnegan, Morris, Ill., assignor to Loreta W. Macaulay, Chicago, Ill. A suction blower, an air-grain separator proportionately large in diameter and low in height, a suction inlet pipe tangentially connected to the side of separator near its top and to the suction side of blower, a grain inlet pipe tangentially connected to the side of separator near its bottom, screen means in separator interposed between tangential openings, a power driven rotary wheel grain valve in the bottom of separator,

and a blower discharge pipe connected to grain valve. The entire elevator may be mounted on a truck-trailer or the like to facilitate transportation.

**2,231,814. Feed Mill.** Walter T. McNamara, Norway, Ia. A box having an inlet opening in one side near the top thereof, the opposite side of box being arcuately shaped, having a bottom, said bottom being formed of two spaced parallel troughs and of portions inclined downwardly toward troughs, centrifugal fans mounted on one side of the box and communicating with the troughs, a beater rotatably mounted in the box between the inlet and arcuately shaped side of the box, a screen mounted in the box below the beater, a pair of worm conveyors operable in the troughs for delivering feed to the fans, discharge conduits leading from fans.

**2,232,439. Storing Grain.** Thos. R. Connor, Morris, Ill. A grain receiving and storage structure comprising a frame, flexible members secured to the frame at each of their ends, swinging clear of the ground in catenary relation between their points of support, an open mesh grain receiving and supporting member carried by said cables, a lining of hardware cloth carried by said open mesh grain receiving and supporting member, and discharge doors at the lowest point of suspension adjacent the ground, the said grain receiving and supporting member being held clear of the ground whereby a free circulation of air entirely around the body of grain is maintained.

**2,239,256. Mobile Elevator.** Andrew O. Siren, Radway, Alberta, Canada. In combination with a load receiving truck body are means driven from the truck transmission mechanism for operating this elevator-conveyor device, an auxiliary load receiving hopper bin attached to the rear of said truck body, a tilting pickup conveyor of the traveling bucket type, a cased-in shaft-supported screw conveyor supporting said tilting conveyor and receiving the discharge from said tilting conveyor and distributing same to said auxiliary bin, a conventional type vertical bucket elevator for truck loading purposes and communicating at its boot end with a gate controlled inlet opening in the wall of said auxiliary bin, a countershaft drive with bevel gearing for operating said vertical elevator from the truck transmission mechanism, and a gate-controlled exterior outlet opening from said truck body communicating with auxiliary bin for discharging the truck body contents thereto for outside distribution by the vertical bucket elevator.

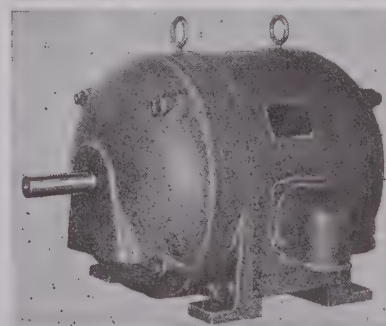
## New Motor for Grain Dealers

Of special interest to grain dealers is the new R.S. semi-enclosed, spatter-proof motor brought out by Lima Electric Motor Co., a division of the Lima Armature Works, Inc.

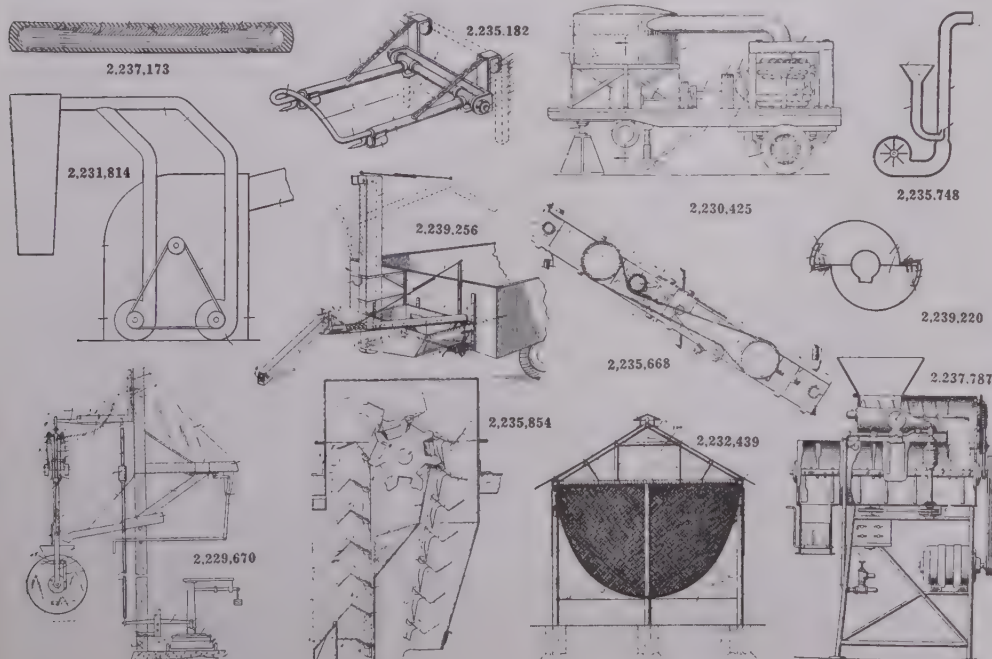
This is an integral ball bearing, squirrel-cage motor, built to National Electrical Manufacturers Ass'n specifications, but to it has been added a streamlined, spatter-proof, semi-enclosed construction to give protection from dirt and dust. Life of the motor is increased thru the special enclosure which keeps abrasive dust and dirt from the bearings and working parts.

This motor was designed primarily for hammer mills. The location of hammer mills in the basements of elevators and feed grinding and mixing plants makes their motors subject to dusty conditions, and grain dust has a reputation for being highly abrasive.

The new motor, which is manufactured in all sizes from 1 h.p. to 75 h.p., is suitable for many other locations.



New Semi-Enclosed Motor





# Field Seeds

**Ames, Ia.**—The annual meeting of the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts is being held at Iowa State College July 8 to 11.

**Toledo, Ia.**—A feed and seed store has been opened here by Jerry Sherwood, owner of the Tama Hatchery, with Max Kremenak as manager.

**Deshler, O.**—Many carloads of building material have arrived for the new plant of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n to be used for seed corn processing.

**New York, N. Y.**—Transcontinental Seed, Inc., has been incorporated to deal in seeds, trees and plants. Capital stock is 200 shares of no stated par value.

**Green Springs, O.**—J. C. Monfort of the O. & M. Seed Co. has purchased a farm west of Fremont on which to try out Swedish seed oats and grow sweet corns.

**Atlanta, Ill.**—For their rapidly expanding seed, plant and pop-corn business the Howser Seed Co. has purchased the hardware store building of the Hoose Estate.

**Fremont, Neb.**—The large seed corn processing plant of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, which has been under construction since July last year, is nearing completion.

**Vallejo, Cal.**—Hollis M. Gray and Bert Bertolero, formerly with the Hallowell Seed Co., of San Francisco, have engaged in the seed business as the Cottage Seed & Nursery Co.

**Fremont, Neb.**—New graders and other equipment are being installed in the Yager hybrid seed corn plant. The company's seed corn acreage has been doubled, now being 1,000 acres.

**New York, N. Y.**—S. Edward Brewster, founder of the International Seed & Fertilizer Co., who retired as president five years ago, died June 17 in the Genesee Hospital at Rochester, N. Y., aged 81 years.

**Clover, or "Berseem"** (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) is a winter crop grown throughout Egypt almost exclusively for fodder. It is also valuable in crop rotation for its soil-improving qualities, especially since the soils of Egypt are low in nitrogen. Normally, it occupies over one-sixth of all land under cultivation.

**Fayette, Mo.**—An increased acreage of Balbo rye is expected in Howard County, to be used as a small grain pasture for dairy cows in March, April and May before any permanent pastures are available.

**Colfax, Wash.**—About 2,000 acres in Whitman County have been seeded to Austrian winter peas, and the crop will be shipped to the Southeastern states to grow a soil-building crop to be plowed under in the spring as green manure.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector of the Arkansas State Plant Board, has issued a tentative list of growers of state certified small grains, field inspections having been completed. Many oats growers have qualified.

**Jacksonville, Fla.**—The Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n at its annual convention re-elected H. B. Fultz of Miami pres., H. R. Bingham of Jacksonville, 1st vice pres.; J. J. Rocco, Sanford, 2d vice pres., and E. A. Martin, Jacksonville, sec'y-treas.

**French Lick Springs, Ind.**—The Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here. A preliminary gathering will be held the afternoon of Aug. 8 and the general meeting Aug. 9, it is announced by Pres. G. M. Purcell.

**Bardolph, Ill.**—Clarence Watson is having J. J. Fisher build two more seed corn storage houses on his farm, enlarging his large and up-to-date plant. His territory for the sale of Pfister hybrid corn has been extended to include McDonough, Hancock and Adams Counties and the south half of Warren County.

**Springfield, Ill.**—Howard Leonard, state director of agriculture, warns farmers against buying so-called Argentine rape seed as a substitute for dwarf Essex rape, which is unobtainable because of the war. "Close examination of any fields planted to the substitute shows that it is not at all like rape, either in appearance, palatability to livestock or in growth habits," Leonard said. "It has the appearance of weedy mustard and should be treated as such."

## South Dakota to Have Own Hybrid Corn

Most of the hybrid seed corn planted in South Dakota has been developed in Iowa and states farther east. Such corn has been adapted to a small area in eastern South Dakota.

U. J. Norgaard, state college extension agronomist, states that there will be ready for general planting in 1943 hybrid corn that is the result of 17 years' work by the agricultural experiment station.

Twenty-seven hundred self-lines were produced from 23 varieties and the work of testing, discarding inferior lines and crossing was continued six years. By 1929, 127 lines had been selected as promising. Testing of the 127 still continues. A five-year testing program was necessary to find superior combinations, and then three more years to discover superior double cross combinations.

The inbred lines developed by the State college agronomy department were placed with the South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n for increase last year, and this year's single crosses are being produced on a field scale. It was necessary to take the small lots of seed developed out to increase them in sufficient quantities to make enough seed available for general planting.

## Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago	95,000	122,000	64,000	25,000
Duluth	164,686	52,607	309,900	.....
Ft. William	57,281	29,586	89,125	82,356
Milwaukee	15,730	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	805,000	161,000	184,800	123,200
Superior	125,280	48,217	196,685	.....
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Ft. Worth	30,000	28,500	90,000	73,500
Hutchinson	61,500	7,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	211,400	32,200	177,600	42,000
St. Louis	21,000	18,200	2,800	3,800
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	7,800	.....	3,900	.....
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	76,000	40,000	40,000	116,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	7,500	40,150	4,535	.....
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	297,000	126,000	92,000	89,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	30,000	.....	44,980	.....
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Kansas City	1,400	.....	1,800	1,200
Wichita	.....	.....	1,300	.....

## Imports of Seeds

Imports of agricultural seeds during May and the 11 months ending May, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U.S.D.A., have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of seed	May		11 Months Ending May 31	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Alfalfa	215,900	90,300	1,506,200	3,375,800
Barley	86,100	800	209,500	202,600
Bean, Mung	660,900	119,400	2,876,300	238,500
Bentgrass	100	22,500	16,600	145,700
Bluegrass, annl.	.....	.....	.....	4,100
Bluegrass, Can.	.....	100	45,800	25,500
Bluegrass, Ky.	200	.....	200	.....
Bluegrass, rgh.	.....	33,200	1,600	857,300
Bluegrass, wood	.....	.....	.....	2,900
Brome, smth.	70,800	258,700	3,009,100	3,864,000
Chickpea	.....	.....	400	.....
Clover, alsike	.....	.....	200	440,500
Clover, crimson	44,000	.....	.....	5,445,100
Clover, red	800	.....	1,000	137,700
Clover, subter.	.....	.....	17,700	900
Clover, suckling	.....	.....	16,400	34,700
Clover, white	27,900	17,900	57,700	751,900
Corn, field	600	58,100	2,400	58,200
Cowpea	.....	.....	500	.....
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	5,800	12,300
Fescue, Ch.	162,500	54,800	1,386,000	848,200
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	14,800	26,600
Fescue, other	500	1,800	10,400	134,600
Flax	600	.....	1,000	600
Grass, Bahia	.....	.....	78,700	44,100
Grass, Bermuda	.....	.....	200	.....
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	.....	200
Grass, Dallis	76,300	11,900	258,500	102,600
Grass, Guinea	.....	.....	38,500	60,000
Grass, molasses	.....	.....	42,900	88,800
Grass, orchard	.....	.....	1,000	287,800
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	37,200	2,400
Grass, Rhodes	14,500	.....	94,300	91,800
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	2,100	7,400
Kudzu	900	.....	4,100	9,300
Lupine	38,500	.....	557,200	.....
Medick, black	.....	.....	90,300	107,200
Millet, foxtail	100	.....	40,100	.....
Millet, Jap.	10,300	11,200	10,300	801,100
Mixtures, alfalfa and alsike	.....	.....	.....	15,900
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	.....	.....	.....	34,300
Mixtures, grass	13,300	.....	44,200	75,400
Mixtures, suckling clover and white clover	900	.....	900	.....
Mixtures, sweetclover & wheatgrass	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Oat	1,602,200	1,771,200	20,995,700	10,596,700
Pea, field	.....	.....	800	.....
Proso	4,400	6,600	17,600	6,600
Rape, winter	.....	380,200	299,000	5,281,100
Rice	.....	.....	81,400	.....
Rye	.....	6,700	83,900	6,700
Ryegrass, Ital.	.....	.....	900	292,200
Ryegrass, per.	16,000	.....	293,600	655,600
Sourclover	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Soybean	.....	.....	1,400	2,900
Sweetclover	25,000	18,600	498,300	3,604,000
Timothy	100	.....	700	16,200
Vetch, common	.....	.....	.....	249,000
Vetch, hairy	.....	.....	27,000	2,684,900
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Wheat	7,600	45,200	294,500	284,400
Wheatgrass, crested	21,600	72,200	1,025,100	1,452,000
Wheatgrass, slender	100	20,900	28,400	181,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,045,400</b>	<b>3,061,100</b>	<b>34,128,400</b>	<b>43,637,500</b>

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## Wheat Improvement in Missouri

The Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n has appointed a permanent wheat improvement committee with the purpose of eliminating mongrel varieties and preserving the true soft wheats that made the reputation of the state.

Mills and elevators in the state will co-operate in the selection and distribution of best varieties of true type soft wheat and to discourage farmers from planting Kawvale, Iobred and other semi-hard vitreous varieties.

In the last few years growers and handlers have suffered losses by commingling these varieties with other red wheats and then having the grain graded as mixed when it is inspected for loans or shipped to market.

## Seed Stored a Year After Treatment

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station reports that each year in May, during the years 1934 to 1937 inclusive, a quantity of seed was treated with New Improved Semesan Jr. and then held over in the Agronomy seed house until the following May, when it was planted. Part of the same lot of seed was stored without treatment under the same conditions for the same length of time. The untreated seed was then divided into two lots; one was treated a day before planting, the other was planted without treatment.

The seed stored for a year after it was treated yielded an average of 3 bushels an acre more than the untreated check; while the seed that was not treated until a day before it was planted gave an increase of 3.3 bushels over the untreated check. Both increases are statistically significant, but the difference between them is not large enough to be significant. The seed treatment increased the yield in each case.

In view of the results obtained with small grains, showing that mercurial disinfectants continue to act during storage, it seems surprising that the seed corn stored for a year after treatment with a 1½-ounce application of New Improved Semesan Jr. was not injured by the disinfectant but produced nearly the same yields as the seed corn stored for only a day after the same application. As yet no satisfactory explanation can be given for this difference between treated seed of small grain and of corn.

## Illinois Seed Dealers Meet

The summer meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n at Urbana, Ill., June 27, began with tour of the University Farm, on trailers, to the various experimental plots, which were explained by the staff, who were introduced by Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois.

Luncheon was had at the Agronomy building, and was followed by a business session.

L. A. MOORE, formerly in charge of enforcement of the Illinois seed law, spoke on some proposed amendments to the law in conformity with the Federal Seed Act. His successor in office as head of the Illinois State Seed Laboratory, Chas. H. Keltner, asked the continued co-operation of the seed trade.

WALTER A. NEWLIN, Casey, Ill., read a paper on "Smooth Brome Grass Production," the interest in and production of which is increasing in his community.

Dr. C. M. WOODWORTH outlined the history of hybridization, and pointed out that while some of the new varieties of soybeans and oats were developed as the result of hybridization they were not hybrids but new varieties.

Professor W. P. FLINT compared the advantages and disadvantages of the various chemicals used in fumigating seed houses for insects. This year he said the chinch bug was not doing so much damage except in spots.

Dr. BENJAMIN KOEHLER indicated what varieties of wheat were most resistant to the mosaic disease.

Professor HACKLEMAN dwelt on the importance of cleaning seed wheat and oats before planting, to get rid of weeds. He said about 26 portable seed cleaning machines were now in operation.

In the afternoon another visit was made to the trial field plots.

## Hard Red Winter as Good as Red Spring Wheat

The Kansas State College of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 289, just issued, refutes the commonly accepted opinion that hard red spring wheats are better than the hard winters of the Southwest. The data was collected by Dr. R. K. Larmour, who says:

The general opinion of European millers and of many in this country is that the hard red winter wheats, while good in quality, are nevertheless to be regarded as somewhat inferior to the United States and Canadian hard spring wheats. Critical examination of the published investigations show that the experimental data do not support this view. On the contrary, the experimental evidence points to the conclusion that the winter wheats are equal to the hard spring wheats in fundamental quality.

It is generally considered a matter for serious thought and further investigation when the deductions from experimental data run contrarily to long-established convictions of commercial men. These convictions are usually founded on experience and are not to be regarded lightly. They may not always prove correct, but in the majority of instances they are sound.

In attempting to find an explanation of this apparent contradiction, a number of facts concerning the production and marketing of these two classes of wheats ought to be pointed out. In the first place the spring wheats in the United States are grown for the most part in a region which is actually the southern portion of the whole spring wheat area of the Great Central Plains. The most troublesome part of this large area in respect to quality is along the northern fringe of the part lying in Canada. That portion lying in the United States, in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota, where most of the United States hard spring wheat is grown, is on the whole quite well adapted to the production of high-strength wheats. Moreover, the varieties suitable for the spring wheat area of the northern states are relatively few in number and fairly uniform as to quality characteristics. Most of the wheat produced is shipped from the region and milled outside it. There are few large mills located within this wheat-producing area.

The hard winter wheat region lies wholly within the United States, and on all sides it merges gradually into climatic zones unsuited to produce the hard, "strong" types of bread wheat. Frequently hard wheat varieties are grown under climatic conditions suited to soft wheat production, and soft wheats may be produced within the area that should be growing only hard wheats. As a consequence, there is a relatively greater amount of low-protein hard winter wheats produced than is the case with the hard red spring wheats. This tends to lower the general average of strength of the hard winter wheats.

The mills grinding hard winter wheats are located within the wheat-production area to a much greater extent than in the hard spring wheat region. This provides the opportunity for selection at country points which in turn means that the remainder of the wheat flowing out of the area has been fairly well culled in respect to milling and baking quality. The interior mills have the opportunity to produce excellent, uniform, high strength flour, while

the smaller mills operating outside the area and using the wheat that is permitted to flow out, frequently produce hard winter flours of considerably lower strength and uniformity. This and other factors result in a certain amount of heterogeneity in the general class of flours marketed as "hard winters."

## A.A.A. Buying Program

To clean up the 1940 seed crop in Oregon the A.A.A. will purchase seed on the following basis:

Rye grass: to the grower, \$3.60.

Mixed peas and hairy vetch: \$4.50 to the grower where the mixture has from 67 to 85 per cent hairy vetch; less than that amount of hairy vetch, \$2.65. The mixture must contain 98 per cent peas and hairy vetch. Must be packed in cotton bags of specified type used.

Growers to arrange their pooling where it is less than carlots, making arrangements with warehousemen, and paying all charges. The above prices are net, with other charges for growers' account.

## Weevil Certificates for Vetch Seed

All vetch seed which is transported into Arkansas must have attached to each bag in addition to the analysis and permit tag, a certificate showing that it has been properly fumigated, using 12 ounces of sodium cyanide for 100 cubic feet of space in an air-tight container for a period of 24 hours, and at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees Fahr., or using some other method approved by the chief inspector of the Board, or a certificate showing that the seed was grown in a state or country free of the vetch weevil (*Bruchus brachialis*, Fahr.). These must be official state or federal certificates and must be attached to the bags by an official seal, which must at the same time seal the month of the bag near the center thereof.

The vetch weevil is known to occur in Washington and Oregon and in the foreign countries which export vetch, and seed from these two states and also imported seeds must therefore bear a fumigation tag. Purchasers of northwestern-grown vetch seed should stipulate that the Arkansas requirements must be met before shipments are made. Purchasers of imported vetch should request the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to fumigate, tag, and seal the seed, in accordance with the Arkansas requirements, at the port of entry. Purchasers of vetch grown in Michigan or other weevil-free states should stipulate that before shipment there must be sealed to each bag an official tag certifying that the seed was produced in a weevil-free state.

In lieu of the use of cyanide, the Board will accept fumigation with carbon disulphide—20 pounds per 1000 cu. ft. for 24 hours at a temperature of 70 or above. The Board will also accept fumigation with chloropicrin and methyl bromide, as recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector.

A Corn Grind of 8,673,561 bus. during May reported by 11 refiners of starches, sugars and other products of corn, compared with 6,523,729 bus. a year ago.

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## Hybrid Corn Grading

BY PHIL A. GROTEVANT

The development of hybrid corn has grown from an idea into a large industry in a very few years, in its rapid growth the industry has used many methods of grading corn to even kernel sizes so the farmer can use proper plates in his planter and obtain an even stand of growing corn. By an even stand is meant an exact number of plants growing in each hill which is obtained by grading the seed to exact kernel size as to thickness, width and length. By attaining an even stand the grower greatly increases his yield per acre.

The Universities of the various corn raising states have devoted much time and effort in developing hybrid corn until it is now a science.

The method of grading corn has been a big problem and is still being done, by some of the growers, in very slow, expensive and uncertain ways. It is the opinion of the writer that too many grades are being made, as a grading unit can be made to give the processor as many grades as he desires or cut down to a few uniform grades.

There is a difference in each crop raised as well as in each variety of hybrid which makes accurate grading very difficult so in making up this flow sheet and the grading unit we have it so arranged that the operator can change the perforated steel sections on the reels to suit conditions.

A flow in any industry is the method in which any commodity is handled, starting with the raw material on through a system to a finished product, using as little machinery and labor as possible to obtain the desired results.

In Hybrid corn a properly arranged flow is very necessary as the seed is kiln dried and will split easily so this system is laid out with one elevation then passes through slowly moving machinery, to avoid rough handling which causes shrinkage, a shrinkage of one per cent is a big item in so high priced a product.

This system illustrated by the flow sheet reproduced herewith will handle thirty bushels per hour and is an elimination process from the start, removing the objectionable materials as soon as possible so as to grade more accurately the good corn.

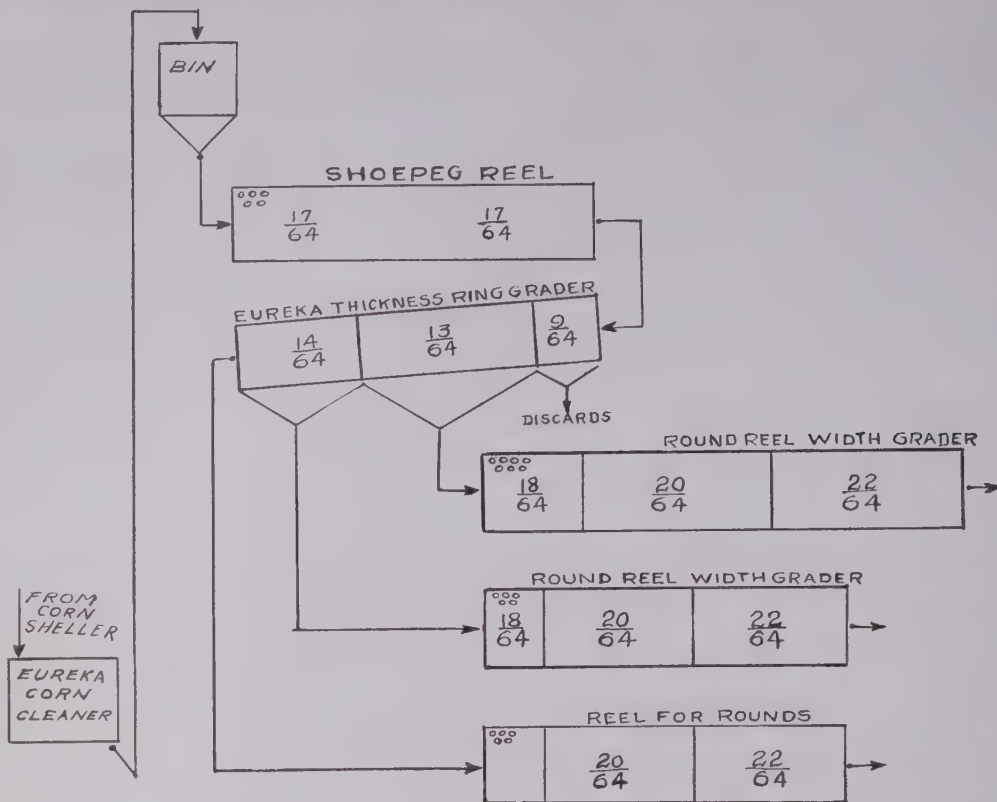
You will note that the corn passes from the sheller to the cleaners which are located on the main floor, this is so the operator can watch these two machines closely, the rest of the system being automatic require very little attention, one operator can easily attend to all units owing to the fact that the ring grader for thickness grading and the reels for width grading are all contained in one unit powered by one motor.

From the cleaner the corn is elevated into a bin above the grading unit, a supply of corn in this bin assures an even flow of corn entering the system giving a maximum capacity. From this bin the corn passes to a reel six feet in length, perforated as desired, but in order to describe this flow the writer will use his own ideas as to perforation, sizes and spacing of the ring grader, so let's say the first reel, known as the shoe peg reel, which removes the narrow kernels, is perforated 17/64ths, the corn passing through the perforations is too small and is rejected.

The corn passing on through the shoe peg reel enters the ring grader which is six feet long, the first 12" being spaced 9/64ths removes the wafers or thin kernels which are also rejected, leaving just good corn to be graded, the next 42" is spaced 13/64ths through which passes about 60% of the best of the corn, the last 18" is spaced 14/64ths through which passes a small amount of slightly thicker corn.

The corn passing on through the ring grader enters a reel for grading the round kernels, this reel is six feet long and is divided into three sections, perforated 12" at 18/64 = 30" at 20/64 = 30" at 23/64 each, the corn passing on through this reel is extra large rounds.

Going back to the ring grader and taking



Flow Sheet of an Efficient System for Grading Hybrid Corn

the corn that passes through the 13/64ths spacing and following it through to a completed grade except for length grading which is a separate operation and follows this system, the 13/64ths thickness corn enters an eight foot reel that is divided into three sections perforated 24"-18/64 = 36"-20/64 = 36"-22/64, as stated before the perforations are optional, this being the best of the corn some processors desire different widths as this is his best and highest priced product.

The 14/64 thickness corn from the ring grader enters another reel of six foot which is divided into three sections and perforated the same as above.

This gives the processor exact thickness and width grading at a high capacity with a minimum amount of handling, power and labor, this grading unit requires about ten by ten feet floor space and about ten feet head room, it has a small motor mounted on top of the unit.

Hybrid corn processing plants differ very largely in design and layout yet we can arrange this grader to fit into most any space by changes in the arrangement of the units making up the complete equipment.

With the co-operation of some of our good

friends in the hybrid corn industry we have been able to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the proper size and speed of the various machines making up this grading unit to obtain the high capacity and efficiency desired.

## Farmers Protest Penalty

It is reported from Columbus, Kan., that farmers of southeast Kansas who voted against the allotment program, are signing the following protest:

I hereby protest the payment of the penalty assessed upon me by the government of the United States in the marketing of my 1941 wheat crop and hereby state that the said penalty is being paid by me against my will and under compulsion and that the penalty assessed upon me is illegal for the following reasons:

1. Confiscation of my personal property without due process of law.
2. No notice prior to the seeding of my crop.
3. Violation of due process clause of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.
4. Irregularities in the balloting on the referendum of the wheat marketing quota system.
5. Unfair allotment of my quota.
6. Partiality and favoritism in the administration of the quota system.

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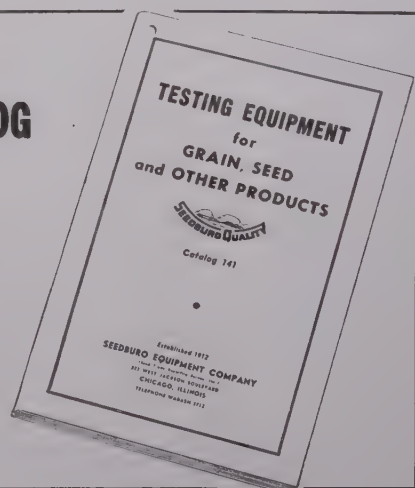
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## Grain Carriers

**Grain** and grain products were loaded into 46,574 cars during the week ended June 21, compared with 33,656 during the same week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Santa Fe., N. M.**—The Rio Grande & Western R. R. has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue operation of its branch between Alamosa and Santa Fe until Aug. 1 on petition of the railroad brotherhoods for re-consideration of the abandonment order of last January.

**New York, N. Y.**—Shippers, forwarding agents, and exporters have been requested to avoid sending cargo for export to the port of New York unless definite ocean space has been booked and export license secured. The New York Maritime Ass'n made the request June 30 as a precautionary measure.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Police broke up a sitdown strike of 17 seamen members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) aboard the freighter Arthur Orr on July 3, compelling them to leave the ship after tying it up for 48 hours following taking aboard of 165,000 bus. of grain destined to Midland, Ont. The ship is operated by the Canada Atlantic Transit Co. The seamen sought a wage increase.

**Nebraska City, Neb.**—Southeast Nebraska grain dealers have circulated a petition asking the Missouri Pacific and Burlington railroads to reduce freight rates on grain moving by rail to Missouri river ports. Nearly 100 signatures went on the petition at a meeting called here in June. A 60% reduction is asked to meet the competition of trucks moving grain to river elevators for shipment by barge, the reduction to carry with it no transit or stop-over privileges.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Commissioner Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission has informally advised the National Industrial Traffic League that the recent so-called Bethlehem ruling cannot be applied to demurrage and/or storage on export freight stranded at the seaboard due to government requisitioning of ocean carriers. Affected shippers must negotiate claims with rail carriers, who in turn will bring them to the attention of the I. C. C. for decision.

A proposal docketed with the Transcontinental Freight Bureau asks a reduced rate from 60c per cwt. to 55c per cwt. applicable to Hawaiian blackstrap molasses brought in thru Pacific coast ports and shipped in tank cars to destinations in rate base 4 (Chicago and related territory). Purpose is to permit importation of several cargoes of Hawaiian blackstrap molasses which would ordinarily move by ocean carrier thru the Panama canal to New Orleans, thence by barge or by rail to Illinois destinations, such as Chicago, Peoria, and Pekin.

**Houston, Tex.**—Withdrawal of the Southern Pacific Steamship Co. and curtailment of the Southern Steamship Co.'s service has virtually stripped Houston of its domestic trade routes. Where there once were operated seven separate services to the Atlantic seaboard and two to the Pacific coast, there is only that of the Southern Steamship Co. to the Atlantic seaboard and that of the Luckenbach Steamship Co. to the Pacific coast. . . . An increase in the tonnage moving thru Houston by barge is especially noticeable since withdrawal of coastwise steamship services. . . . The entire fleet of 10 vessels of the Southern Pacific Steamship Co. and three vessels of the Southern Steamship Co., have been turned over to the United States Maritime Commission.—*Houston Port Register.*

**Washington, D. C.**—The House Roads Com'te has reported H.5110, the "Defense Highway Act of 1941," authorizing appropriations of \$287,000,000 to improve highways in connection with the defense program.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The grain rate via the New York State Barge Canal has fallen to between 2c and 3c per bu., the lowest in more than a year. Burning of the Erie Railroad elevator in Jersey City recently, coupled with the export traffic slump, has left barges loaded in the New York harbor to pile up demurrage.—*Toles.*

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—A proposal to use ships now employed in the flaxseed import trade to transport manganese is opposed by linseed oil interests on the ground that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bus. of flaxseed must be imported to fill domestic needs for paint, floor coverings, and commercial uses vital to defense preparations.

**Dr. Lewis Haney**, professor of economics for the New York University, in a recent article, declared: This is no time to force 'thru Congress, by subterfuge and a bare majority, the wasteful St. Lawrence Seaway Project which would injure so many industries and sections of the country. The immediate need for power, he holds, should be met by steam plants which can be erected in a relatively short period of time.

**Washington, D. C.**—Bickering between the army, the navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission is claimed to be leading to confusion in shipping circles and may lead to appointment of a shipping czar to co-ordinate transportation of goods demanded under priorities by the armed services with the armament materials requirements of the Office of Production Management, and the needs of the British, according to current comment. The Bland bill, now in Congress, would entitle an operator to a warrant for a ship only if it carried the kind of cargo the government wanted, when and where the government wanted it.

A passenger locomotive engineer on a western railway is now paid \$8.67 for every hour he actually works; but his union so restricts the mileage he can run monthly that he works only 43 hours a month, for which he receives \$373 a month, or \$4,476 a year. The proposed advance of 30 per cent would increase his hourly pay to \$11.27; his monthly pay to \$485, and his annual pay to \$5,820—for working 43 hours a month. If, after that, the restrictions of his labor union on his working were withdrawn, and he worked twenty 8-hour days a month at \$11.27 an hour his average monthly pay would rise to \$1,801 and his annual pay to \$21,624.—*Railway Age.*

## Farm Seeds from North Dakota

Truckload rates on farm seeds from Fargo and Grand Forks, N. D., thru the Twin Cities to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York were the subject of a recent hearing at Chicago by Examiner Curtis C. Henderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in MC C-259 and I. & S. M-1458.

The railroads presented evidence that the rates resulted in unduly low revenue to the highway carriers.

M. E. Williams, commerce counsel of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce, said a presently effective tariff provided rates of 19 and 25c in 15,000-lb. truckloads from Fargo and Grand Forks respectively; and that another tariff provided an 85c rate on 18,000-lb. truckloads from the Twin Cities to Buffalo, N. Y., making the combination \$1.04 from Fargo and \$1.10 from Grand Forks.

Trucker witnesses testified that the rates were necessary to meet railroad rates which were generally 3 and 4 cents lower on 30,000-lb. carload shipments.

The railroads claimed the truckers wanted eastbound traffic at an unremunerative rate to balance their heavier westbound movement to Fargo and Grand Forks.

## Railroad Wage Demands

The "big five" brotherhoods have demanded an increase of 30 per cent in wages, with a minimum of \$1.80 per hour.

The standard union's demand figures out a 47% average increase.

Considering the cost of living then and now the increase is 58 per cent in terms of buying power compared with 1929.

C. E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, says:

"The western railways serve a predominantly agricultural territory. Last year they derived 28 per cent of their freight earnings from transporting the products of agriculture. They desire, while paying their employees reasonably, to make their operating costs as low as practicable in order to serve the farmers and all their other customers satisfactorily at reasonable freight and passenger rates. They cannot do this if they must pay their employees excessive wages—and large amounts for work that is not done. The money for these expenses must come from charges paid for transporting agricultural products and other commodities incident to western commerce and for carrying passengers. An advance of 30 per cent in the wages of their transportation employees would add 72 million dollars a year to their operating expenses. An advance of 30 per cent to all their employees would add about 263 million dollars to their expenses. Granting of the other demands of the labor unions mentioned would still further increase their operating expenses."

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# Feedstuffs

Ithaca, N. Y.—The 5th annual Cornell Nutrition School for feed manufacturers will be held this year on Oct. 23, 24 and 25.

The addition of 1% arginine hydrochloride or 1% citrulline (prepared from ornithine) to a basal diet containing 20% casein promoted much more rapid gains in young chicks than were obtained on the basal diet alone or on the basal plus 1% ornithine. Citrulline was fully equal to arginine in this respect, according to A. A. Klose and H. J. Almquist of the University of California.

Washington, D. C.—The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1941 (June 1 to December 1) is indicated as 5,223,000, an increase of 596,000 or 13 per cent over the revised estimate for the fall season of 1940. If the number of sows that farrow in the fall season of 1941 is about as now indicated and litters should average about the same as last fall, the fall pig crop will be about 33,000,000 head, which would be the largest fall crop on record.—U.S.D.A.

## The 1941-42 Feed Supply

Conditions to date indicate that the 1941-42 supply of feed grains may be about as large as the 1940-41 supply. The 1941 barley supply was indicated on June 1 to be 6 percent larger than the supply last year. The oats crop is expected to be smaller than a year ago, but this may be about offset by a larger carry-over. The 1941-42 corn supply may be a little larger than last year, but much will depend on the weather during July and August. The hay supply will probably be smaller than the 1940 supply, but much above the 1928-32 average.

Even after allowing for an increase in the number of grain and hay-consuming animal units during 1941, supplies of feed grains and hay per animal probably will be above the 1928-32 average.

The Government has purchased about 287 million pounds of pork and lard, which would require around 40 million bushels of corn to produce.—U. S. D. A.

## Effect of Fermentation on Protein

F. Nieschlag in Biedermann's Journal on Animal Nutrition reports that fish meal in rations can be replaced by 5 times its weight of bran but serious disturbances in mineral metabolism result. However, if the bran is first fermented with yeast then it can be used to replace the fish meal. Fermentation apparently makes the protein, and perhaps the crude fiber, of the bran more available. Fifty grams of fish meal does not provide adequate vitamins. The yeast-fermented fodder is not capable of regulating the mineral metabolism of pigs in case only 50 grams of fish meal is fed.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and soybean meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn bean meal, and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City		
	Bran	Midds		Bran	Shorts	
May 17.....	19.50	20.50		17.60	20.75	
May 24.....	18.00	19.00		17.25	20.40	
May 31.....	18.50	19.50		17.25	20.70	
June 7.....	19.00	20.00		18.65	22.00	
June 14.....	20.50	22.50		19.50	22.50	
June 21.....	21.00	25.00		19.85	23.25	
June 28.....	23.00	27.50		20.50	24.40	
July 5.....	22.00	26.50		20.40	23.65	
	St. Louis*			Chicago		Memphis
	Bran	Shorts		Soy-beans	meal	
May 17.....	20.80	22.90		125 1/4	23.65	
May 24.....	20.25	22.50		136 1/4	24.25	
May 31.....	20.50	22.70		133 1/2	23.80	
June 7.....	21.90	24.10		133 1/2	24.35	
June 14.....	22.60	24.75		138	24.90	
June 21.....	22.90	25.40		144	27.40	
June 28.....	23.75	26.10		147 3/4	27.10	
July 5.....	23.65	26.00		146	28.20	
	Cottonseed Meal			Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis		Alfalfa	Corn	
May 17.....	31.00	26.15		20.20	73 3/4	
May 24.....	31.00	26.25		19.70	74 3/4	
May 31.....	31.00	25.95		19.70	74 3/4	
June 7.....	32.00	26.15		19.20	74 3/4	
June 14.....	32.00	27.00		20.20	74	
June 21.....	32.00	29.85		20.20	74 3/4	
June 28.....	35.00	30.00		21.20	74 1/2	
July 5.....	35.00	30.50		21.70	74 1/2	

\*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

## Feed Mixtures and Ham and Bacon Quality

D. S. Bolong in the Philippine Journal of Animal Industry reports on the quality of hams and bacons prepared from carcasses of hogs fed with different feed mixtures.

Four pairs of pigs were fed rice bran plus (1) kitchen refuse, (2) corn meal, (3) copra meal, and (4) a balanced mixture including corn meal, copra meal, and tankage over a fattening period of 285 days. Studies were conducted on the cured hams and bacons. Feed mixture 3 containing an excess of copra meal resulted in relatively slow growth and in the production of soft oily fat. Well-marbled meat of good quality was produced by all other lots.

The highest shrinkage during drying, smoking, aging, and cooking occurred in the lot fed rice bran and copra meal, while the least shrinkage occurred in meat obtained from animals fed the balanced mixture. The meat from lot 4 also contained the highest percentage of protein and yielded the most savory finished product.

## Feed Not Cause of Sickness

C. S. Ladd, food commissioner and chemist of the North Dakota State Laboratories Department, writes:

"From time to time we have had complaints and samples submitted of commercial feeds suspected of causing sickness and death of animals or poultry. In the majority of cases it has had to do with small chicks or turkeys, although there have been cases where calves and cows have supposedly been effected or refused to eat the feed.

"In almost every case it has been stated that a poisonous ingredient was suspected. We have in most cases made quite a complete poison analysis, examination for decomposition and moldy material and fed the feed to rats. In no case have we found the presence of poison nor have the rats been affected by the feed. And in practically every case the samples have been free of mold.

"In other words, I can only say that our experience is similar to that expressed by others, that the cause in practically all cases is due to something other than the feed. Whether certain combinations are undesirable for young poultry was not a subject of inquiry in these cases, but the presence of actual deleterious substance was not detected."



## Feed Sales and Delivery Routes

By DAVID I. DAY before Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n

During the last five or six years, modified to suit local situations, we have witnessed the development in Indiana and elsewhere of the sales-and-delivery routes operated by feed stores and feed mills. The principle is as old as the old-fashioned grocery peddlers of forty and fifty years ago, but in most places where it has been given a full and fair trial, the plan has worked in the feed business.

As a rule, orders are taken this week for next week's delivery. A little of almost everything in common demand is carried along for chance sales. The telephoned orders add to all the rest. Some weeks ago I traveled a full day with the driver of one of these "feed peddler" trucks and I wish to say that when the truck is manned by the right sort of chap he can be a powerful agent in the creation of local good will. In this particular instance, the driver is on his routes five days a week and remains in the store meeting people on Saturdays. The proprietor of that feed store said to me: "Farm-to-farm orders were first solicited by automobiles and delivered by truck. The outside man went here, there, and everywhere in quest of orders. Gradually we came to know where our customers were and we formed two regularly scheduled sales-and-delivery routes. We added to these until now we have five, and can have no more without adding a second truck."

I mention this conversation because I believe there are other places, some here in Indiana, where this merchandising method can be put to good use. Of course, the idea may appear a little too high-pressure to some of us, but the truth is that the trend of the last decade has been in the direction of direct solicitation. A great many dealers sat waiting for business which never came, never even started to come. That was back in the start of the late lamented depression. Some went after business. Others went out of business. It may not be quite the same situation today but if sales-and-delivery routes will increase our profits, why not use them?

The right kind of truck, the right kind of driver, arriving at each farm as nearly as possible on schedule each week, always carrying some special item, some bargain, are the things most stressed by dealers who are making the most money from farm-to-farm distribution. I know that every community presents a little different problem, but I am firm in the conviction that a great many Hoosier feed men can employ some modification of delivery and sales service to their own profit and the well-being of their customers. I am anxious to bring to the attention of the general public all possible cases of co-operation between farmers and feeders on the one hand and feed men on the other.

This is a good time to mention the importance of local facts and local figures in proving the case for your starter mash, laying mash, a dairy feed or something else.

I do not know a single feed man who specializes in local facts, figures and photos who is not making good money today. But a great many feed men are not succeeding because they neglect to gather local evidence, to take local snapshots, and to hand out the exact facts, depending instead on broad generalizations which mean nothing.

Certainly some folks somewhere in every feed man's trade territory are keeping accurate records and using the feed man's mixtures all along. Here is the dealer's good old gold mine, waiting for him to dig in and get the precious metal. So many commercial feed dealers are losing money every day by failing to acquaint themselves with what local folks are accomplishing with their feeds that I urge you all upon returning home to see if you do not have selling arguments all around you that you've been missing. A Kentucky feed man told me

recently that after uncovering the facts and figures on seven farms and having them mimeographed and mailed to 200 names, he had doubled his volume of poultry mash sales. Not one of the seven farms used in this little advertising campaign was more than four miles from his store.

## Recent Developments in Vitamin Research

By R. ADAMS DUTCHER, of Pennsylvania State College, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

In many phases of nutrition research, many feed laboratories are far ahead of university laboratories. Many times we swell out our academic chests and point to new discoveries, only to learn that some feed laboratory has worked out these problems months ago.

Not only has organic chemistry increased the number of vitamins, but vitamins have been isolated in pure form, their structure has been determined, and many of them have been synthesized in the laboratory. In fact, synthetic vitamins are now manufactured in commercial quantities, with the resultant lowering of cost to the consumer as cost of production is lowered and quantity production increased.

**VITAMIN A.**—To date, the synthesis of vitamin A has been largely a matter of academic interest. From a practical standpoint, however, Hickman and coworkers, using micro-distillation, have succeeded in distilling fat soluble vitamin-containing oils and concentrating such vitamins as A, D and E to an amazingly high degree of potency and purity. Feed manufacturers are already acquainted with this relatively new commercial development.

Evidence has accumulated to prove that two forms of vitamin A exist, namely, vitamin A-1, the one we usually think of in connection with marine fish liver oils; and vitamin A-2, which seems to be characteristic of fresh water fish. The latter differs chemically and physically from the former.

**THIAMIN.**—Of all the vitamins, thiamin, or B-1, is the "publicity hound" No. 1. The primary reason for this lies in the fact that it has found wide use in clinical circles, with somewhat dramatic results. Owing to its property of stimulating certain types of biological oxidations, work of the type done at the Mayo clinic has shown that its absence results in lowered vitality and inefficiency. Adequate supplies of thiamin resulted in greater enthusiasm for work and increased stamina. As a result, it has been hailed as the "morale vitamin."

Fundamentally, its clinical and physiological effects go back to the discovery that pyruvic acid, a product of intermediary metabolism, cannot be oxidized unless co-carboxylase is present. Co-carboxylase is a chemical ester of thiamin and pyrophosphoric acid. Without B-1, co-carboxylase cannot be synthesized. When vitamin B-1-depleted rats are injected with thiamin hydrochloride, co-carboxylase is synthesized in the liver and kidney almost immediately.

**RIBOFLAVIN** is one of the fractions of what was originally called vitamin B-2. It is a yellow fluorescent pigment found in many natural food products, particularly in milk, liver and yeast. It has also been synthesized in the laboratory, and the synthetic product threatens to be a serious competitor of those now made by fermentation or by extraction of natural products. Government authorities informed me recently at the Defense Nutrition Conference

that sufficient quantities of riboflavin will be available by January, 1942, to require its inclusion in enriched wheat flour.

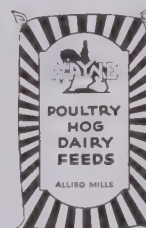
Research work in the poultry field has shown that riboflavin is a necessary ingredient of poultry rations and plays an important role in growth and egg production and increases hatchability.

**ASCORBIC ACID** is another pure crystalline product of known chemical structure which is now produced commercially in quantity at low cost. Apparently, it can be synthesized by most species of animals with the exception of a few species such as man, monkeys and guinea pigs. Since ascorbic acid is readily and reversibly oxidized and reduced, it has created considerable interest as a possible anti-oxidant, thus interesting the food and feed manufacturer.

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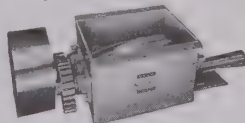
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# Need of Fat in Dairy Ration

By J. K. LOOSLI, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n

There are recorded in the literature a large number of experiments dealing with the influence of food fat upon the secretion of milk. The results as a whole are contradictory and inconclusive, in so far as the influence on the quantity of secretion is concerned. In many of the studies reported, the fact that few animals were used in brief trials and that the low fat diets often supplied as much or more fat than was secreted in the milk made the data inconclusive. In view of the lack of agreement regarding the effect of dietary fat upon the amount of milk produced and because of the trend to reduce the amount of fat in by-product feeds used so extensively for dairy cows, Maynard and McCay began a series of experiments to study this problem.

In this talk I plan to review briefly the experiments that have been conducted in the Animal Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell on the effect of dietary fat upon milk secretion. When one is dealing with a dietary variable such as fat which involves a very small change in the ration as a whole, comprehensive and carefully controlled experiments are essential. In the studies made in our laboratory, complete feed intake records have always been kept and an aliquot sample of milk taken from each milking for fat determination. While this additional care adds materially to the expense of making the studies, it seems essential to accurately measure small differences in production.

In the first experiment a portion of a concentrate mixture containing hominy feed, wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal was extracted with benzene and fed with alfalfa hay and dried beet pulp. In comparison with the unextracted mixture, the low-fat concentrate resulted in a drop in milk and fat yield of as high as 20 per cent. These tremendous differences inspired subsequent studies to determine the amount of fat required in the dairy ration for maximum production.

Since that first experiment was undertaken in 1927, twelve similar studies have been completed involving comparisons with 136 cows in feeding experiments. In every experiment there has been an increase in the production of fat-corrected milk, when the higher fat concentrate was fed. The differences in production have been greater when the fat was reduced to one per cent or less, but even in comparisons of 4 and 7 per cent fat mixtures, the higher fat level gave slightly higher yields. The results of the studies are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.—Increases in the Average Daily Yield of Milk and Fat-Corrected Milk on the Higher Fat Concentrate Mixtures.

Year	Fat in Concent. Per cent	Daily gain in Milk Pounds	F.C.M.* Pounds	% Gain in F.C.M.*
1928-29....	0.7- 5.8	2.82	3.30	9.0
1929-30....	3.1- 6.1	0.34	1.07	2.4
1930-31..	{ 1.0- 7.5 3.2- 7.5	4.40 1.57	3.54 2.87	10.4 7.2
1931-32....	4.1- 6.6	0.06	0.97	2.7
1932-33....	4.2- 7.2	0.76	0.27	0.6
1936-37....	3.4- 6.3	0.50	0.62	2.8
1937-38....	3.1- 6.3	1.09	1.73	3.7
1938-39....	3.1- 7.1	2.25	2.02	4.5
1939-40..	{ 2.6- 6.7 2.2- 4.0	0.63 0.19	1.21 0.46	2.3 1.4
1940.....	3.2-10.0	1.11	2.0	9.4

\*F.C.M. is fat corrected milk as calculated by the formula of Gaines.

In the first test in which the low-fat concentrate mixture was extracted, the cows produced an average of 2.8 pounds more milk and 3.3 pounds more fat-corrected milk per day during the high-fat periods than they produced when the extracted concentrate mixture was fed, in spite of the fact that they were fed the same total digestible nutrients in relation to their production. The following year a comparison was made of concentrate mixtures containing 3.1 and 6.1 per cent of fat. The small differ-

ences favored the high-fat mixture. When the first two studies were repeated the differences in production were again large between the mixtures containing one and 7 per cent of fat. Between the 3 and 7 per cent levels the differences were less but were definitely significant.

Two experiments were then conducted by the continuous method (1931-32, 1932-33) to find whether 4 per cent of fat in the concentrates would give as good production as higher levels. In both studies the high-fat groups produced more fat-corrected milk, but in the first trial the yield of milk was higher for the low-fat group. These differences could not be shown to be significant. On the basis of these first five experiments the recommendation was made that 4 per cent of fat in the concentrate mixture was probably adequate under specified conditions of feeding.

In experiments conducted during 1936 to 1938, differences in the fat content of the concentrate mixtures were obtained by using soybeans in the high-fat mixture and extracted soybean meal in the low-fat. In both experiments significant differences favored the high-fat mixture, showing that soybeans afforded a practical means of increasing the fat content of the concentrates.

In the studies made until this time differences in the fat content of the rations were obtained by extracting the entire concentrate mixture or by incorporating in it by-product feeds rendered low in fat by extraction. It seemed possible that the extraction process had either removed some factor in addition to fat or had left a residue that might produce the consistent lowering of milk yield. To obtain information on this question, comparisons were made of concentrate mixtures containing linseed meals, soybean meals and cottonseed meals rendered different in fat content by different degrees of pressing. Results of these two studies with the same combination of feeds agreed entirely with the previous work.

During 1939-40 two other preliminary experiments were carried out on this same problem. In one of these studies a comparison was made of coconut meals prepared by hydraulic and by extraction methods in concentrate mixtures containing about 2 and 4 per cent of fat. As an average the cows produced about one-half pound more milk per day during the higher fat periods than they did when they were fed the concentrate mixture containing the extracted coconut meal.

It seemed desirable to know whether a similar advantage for a high fat concentrate could be observed when cows were on pasture. Six cows that were available were therefore divided into two groups and fed concentrate mixtures containing about 3 and 10 per cent of fat. The high-fat mixture contained 30 per cent of soybeans and the low-fat contained

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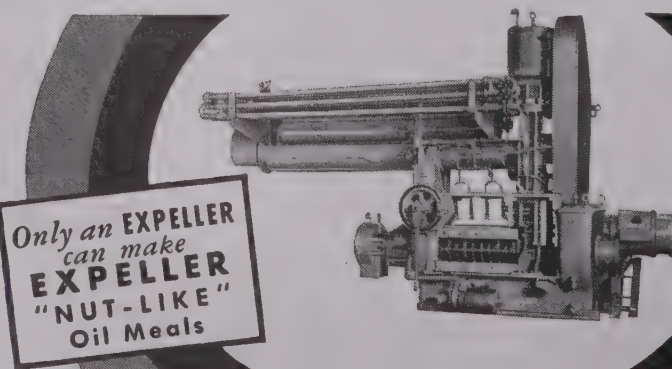
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unextracted soybean meal. In this study the same care was taken to sample each milking so that an accurate measure was available of the total production of each cow. Obviously no record could be obtained of the amount of roughage consumed. The last few weeks of the experiment the cows were fed an unmeasured amount of hay because the pasture became inadequate to maintain the milk yield. The cows fed the high-fat mixture produced an average of two pounds more fat-corrected milk per day than the other group produced. These two experiments were small in scope and the details will not be published until we have had an opportunity to repeat them. The data are presented here as a matter of interest.

An additional experiment of the continuous type involving 18 cows was completed just two weeks ago. The differences in fat content were obtained by incorporating in the concentrate mixtures corn distillers dried grain, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal and soybean meal. The required amount of the by-product feeds were obtained, and half of each was reduced to as low a fat content as was feasible by extraction. The other portion used in the high-fat mixture was processed by pressure methods. The corn distillers dried grains used in the low-fat concentrate was extracted. The final mixtures contained about 2 and 4 per cent of fat and were not greatly different in protein content. As an average, each cow fed the high-fat concentrate produced slightly less than a pound more milk and fat-corrected milk per day, thus confirming the previous studies.

The experiments conducted during the past few years add materially to the evidence accumulated on this general problem. To us the data collected to date seem impressive. The experiments have been repeated a sufficient number of times to convince us, at least, that we are dealing with a real difference. Considered as a whole, the observed differences are highly significant statistically. The problem confronting us now is to determine specifically what has been responsible for the consistent differences found. Is it actually the fat content of the ration that is responsible?

In the past the Cornell workers have believed that the differences were due to the fat component. From physiological data Maynard has explained the results on the basis that "while milk fat can be made from food carbohydrate this is a more difficult physiological job than the transfer of food fat into milk fat, and thus that when the gland is working at capacity the total secretion will be less if the food fat is inadequate, involving an effect upon the output of the gland as a whole, rather than the output of the fat component." Admittedly factors other than the fat content of the ration may be responsible for the differences found, but other explanations seem less plausible on the basis of the present evidence. While it is quite possible that the nature of the basal ration may play an important role, in the studies from this laboratory, several different sources of fat and various combinations of feeds have been used, so that it seems possible that there may be a general application.

On several occasions Maynard has mentioned the possibility that the results obtained in our laboratory may have been due to some dietary interrelationship. He has wondered whether the removal of the fat may lower the digestibility of the ration so that the cows receiving the low-fat diet are deprived of needed total digestible nutrients, although the concentrates were fed at equivalent intakes as based upon average digestion coefficients. This question is being actively investigated at this time. The data collected to date are too meager, however, to afford an interpretation.

**INADEQUATE VITAMIN A.**—The question has been raised as to whether reduction of the fat content of the ration may not lower the amounts of the fat soluble vitamins supplied. In view of the recent report of Copeland, it seems possible that an inadequate intake of vitamin A may lower the total milk yield.

Preliminary studies are now in progress in our laboratory to determine the influence of the fat-soluble vitamins on milk production.

On the basis of the data shown, it seems plausible that a certain level of fat is essential in the dairy ration to stimulate maximum production. It should be recognized, however, that an accumulation of such factors as a difference in the absorption and utilization of nutrients of high- and low-fat rations, the supply or use of vitamins or minerals and other

factors may be the ultimate cause of observed differences favoring the presence of a certain amount of fat. Should such prove to be the case, would not this increased efficiency of utilization be an argument favoring the maintenance of a certain amount of fat in the dairy ration?

## Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in tons, were:

**Hay Movement in June**  
Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Boston .....	385	528	...	...
Chicago .....	1,019	1,716	465	859
Ft. Worth .....	...	22	...	...
Kansas City .....	954	528	198	80
St. Louis .....	12	none	36	24

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
*Baltimore .....	5,271	3,630	...	...
Boston .....	41	1,500	...	...
*Chicago .....	13,600	9,637	61,271	29,569
†Kansas City .....	7,850	3,950	28,400	17,925
*Milwaukee .....	140	80	13,400	9,120
*Minneapolis .....	...	...	31,350	26,925
*Peoria .....	13,280	10,040	23,080	13,340
Wichita .....	...	...	5,372	...

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

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J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 718 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—P. O. Box 853, Winston-Salem, N. C.—436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky—The Lamiell Co., Greenwich, Ohio.



## Southern Feed Control Officials Elect Turner

Ninety-eight control officials from 16 states attended the annual convention of the Ass'n of Southern Feed Control Officials in conjunction with the Southern Feed, Fertilizer & Seed Control Officials at Lexington, Ky., June 20.

NEW OFFICERS elected at this meeting are Dr. J. D. Turner, of Kentucky, president; D. S. Coltrane, of North Carolina, vice-president; E. H. Holeman, of Tennessee, sec'y-treasurer, and A. C. Summers, of South Carolina, member of the executive com'te.

A. T. PENNINGTON, president of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, reviewed changes in the feed manufacturing business during the last 17 years, noted gradual unification of ideas between feed manufacturers and feed control officials, directed to production of the best available feed for the producer, and praised the work of experiment stations on feed problems.

RALPH M. FIELD, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, viewed feed manufacturing influences as a triangle composed of manufacturers, experiment station workers and feed control officials, all of which contribute to the final product purchased by the feeder. Each influence has learned, he said, to respect the others. Mr. Field anticipated possible future difficulties in obtaining some feed ingredients due to defense priorities; and commended feed officials for working towards uniform registrations and state regulations.

SEVERAL DEFINITIONS for special-purpose mixed feeds, officially adopted by the South Central State Ass'n of Food, Feed & Drug Officials in 1929, were adopted at this convention. These definitions included dairy feeds, horse and mule feeds, hog feed, laying, growing and starting mash, all-mash chick feeds, laying feeds, and growing feeds, poultry and baby chick grains and scratch feeds.

Several resolutions were adopted by the convention, among them:

### Resolutions Adopted

Many feed ingredients are sold more or less on the basis of their protein content. It is the sense of this ass'n that the percentage of protein should be prefixed to the names of oil cakes and meals, animal by-products, and other materials used chiefly as sources of protein.

The list of ingredients of mixed feed shall not contain the name of any proprietary, patented, or trade-marked product.

When such terms as "perfect," "ideal," "economy," "reliable," and similar superlative terms are made a part of the brand name of a feed, such words should be immediately followed by the word "brand"; that is, "Ideal Brand Dairy Feed."

The name of each ingredient should constitute the brand name of a mixed feed containing less than 9% of crude protein.

Feed control officials are called upon to accept the registrations of a large number of brands of feed by many individual manufacturers, and many of these brands are made over the same formula but registered and sold under different and distinct brands. It is the sense of this ass'n that it is not necessary to register and sell a large number of brands by a given manufacturer and any steps taken which will eventually reduce the number of brands will be commendable.

Many manufacturers use very small amounts, 1% or 2%, of valuable ingredients and almost invariably list these ingredients first on tags and bags with low-grade ingredients following in much larger quantities, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this ass'n that such a practice is misleading and deceptive as to the value of the feed and should not be permitted, and, be it further

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this ass'n that the ingredients of mixed feeds should be listed on printed tags and bags substantially in the order of their predominance by weight.

The following set of minimum chemical standards for wheat by-product feeds were adopted:

	Protein	Fat	Fiber
Wheat Bran .....	14.50	3.75	10.00
Wheat Brown Middlings or Shorts .....	16.00	4.00	7.50
Wheat Flour or White Middlings or Shorts .....	16.00	3.50	3.50
Wheat Gray Middlings or Shorts .....	16.00	4.00	6.00
Wheat Low Grade Feed Flour .....	13.00	2.50	1.50
Wheat Mixed Feed .....	15.50	4.00	8.50
Wheat Red Dog (Hard Wheat) .....	16.00	4.00	4.00
Wheat Red Dog (Soft Wheat) .....	14.50	3.50	3.50

FRANK F. HASBROUCK, chief chemist for Allied Mills, Inc., discussed chemical problems related to feed manufacturing, pointing out that feed ingredient buying considerations have been expanded from protein, fat, fiber, odor, taste, appearance and soundness to include information on nutritive ratios, digestible nutrients, balanced nutritive elements, minerals, and vitamins. Feed chemistry has become complex, but feeds have become better.

The speaker stressed the fact that freshness and quality of feed ingredients influences the results from feeding them as a mixture. Two ingredients of the same analysis, but different in quality will give different results. For example: soybean meals made at temperatures too low, or too high, give entirely different feeding results from soybean meals produced at the right temperatures. More of his address will appear in a future number of the Journals.

FRANK E. BOLING, St. Louis, of the com'te on definitions and contacts of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, offered several suggestions for closer cooperation between feed control officials and feed manufacturers to produce efficient feeds.

## Eastern Federation Elects Carpenter

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held its annual convention at Binghamton, N. Y., June 20-21, with nearly 150 delegates in attendance.

ELECTION of officers made Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., president; Frank C. Demarest, Stamford, N. Y., first vice-president; Louis F. Camp, Walton, N. Y., second vice-president, and continued Louis E. Thompson, sec'y-treasurer.

ELECTED to the executive com'te were Allen Bush, Lowville, N. Y. Named as directors were William R. Conklin, Chester, N. Y.; Kenneth E. Eldred, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Harry R. Edsall, Sussex, N. J.; James H. Gray, Springville, N. Y.; Charles Merriman, Potsdam, N. Y.; Benjamin D. Simmons, Sussex, N. J., and Albert J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa.

ALBERT J. THOMPSON, the retiring president, presided at convention sessions. In his annual address he viewed dimly a future for business men with growing costs, growing taxes, more and more records to keep and reports to file.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, vice president, reporting on legislation, declared: "We must educate our congressmen to legislate laws beneficial to farm supply dealers and farmers." He pointed out that feed dealers are the friends of the farmers.

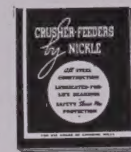
SECY THOMPSON reported an increase in the membership of the federation to 200, and a treasury well in the black.

H. A. BITTENBENDER urged better control of sales and advertising thru development of planned programs. "Have a reason for people to talk about your store," he said. "Plan a program that will bring people to your store. Keep up with seasonal activities, and use seasonal exhibits."

PROF. ELMER SETH SAVAGE, Cornell University, explained feed values for dairy cows, and conducted a questions and answers program on farm and dealer problems.

EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, Ga., conducted an

"Information, please!" program on feed subjects the morning of the second day. Experts answering the questions, which were broadcast over WNEF, Binghamton station, were: Dr. R. M. Bethke, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; Ray Ewing, National Oil Products Co.;



## EAR CORN CRUSHERS

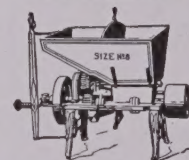
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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify .....; draft for \$.....; made through ..... bank of ..... to apply on sale of ..... bushels made ....."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 70c; three copies, \$1.85, plus postage.

For Sale by

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Prof. Elmer Seth Savage, Cornell University, and Dr. Charles C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

O. V. WALLIN, C.P.A., speaking on interpretive Bulletin No. 6, of the Wage-Hour Administration, advised dealers to carefully analyze their sales to separate retail from wholesale transactions and determine application of the wage-hour law to their businesses.

RESOLUTIONS adopted unanimously by the convention opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway project; opposed government control of retail feed dealers; opposed government competition with retail farm supply dealers, especially in soil conservation materials; demanded equality of treatment by government for cooperative and independent dealers; asked Cornell University to assist in analyzing feeds and feed ingredients for retail dealers; commended the U.S.D.A. for improving the position of milk producers and requested a degree of control that would insure dairymen against loss.

### H. G. Atwood Passes

Hinckley G. Atwood, chairman of the board of directors of Allied Mills, Inc., died June 27, unexpectedly, after an operation, at Rochester, Minn.

Born on his father's farm at Northwood, Ia., 70 years ago, Mr. Atwood entered college; and, after completing the course, taught country school for two years.

He then engaged in the grain and hay business at Duluth, Minn., traveling over the entire Northwest, and in 1893 formed the partnership of McGuire & Atwood to do a grain commission business.

In 1910, Mr. Atwood became associated with the American Milling Co. and within two years under his leadership it became a real factor in the feed manufacturing industry. In 1929, the American Milling Co. merged with the Wayne Feed Mills to form the present organization, Allied Mills, Inc.

Since he became associated with the company 26 years ago, his company has grown from a small feed mixing plant to a manufacturing and merchandising organization with mills at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Omaha, Neb.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Taylorville, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Portsmouth, Va., and soybean processing plants at Portsmouth, Peoria and Taylorville.

He has long been recognized as a leader in the feed industry, having served as president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. He was a pioneer and leader in the soybean processing industry and served as chairman of the Soybean Committee of the National Farm

Chemurgic Council. Among his many other activities he served as director of the Burlington Railroad, Commercial Merchants National Bank of Peoria, Premier-Pabst Corporation of Chicago and Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., of Washington, D. C.

He resided at Peoria and at the Union League Club, Chicago. Two sons, Guy D. and Harry G., survive him, the latter pres. of the Century Distilling Co.

### J. Roach Sons Elevator and Feed Mill at Plainfield, Ia.

Illustrated herewith is the new office building and elevator at Plainfield, Iowa, that has just been completed for J. Roach Sons.

The mill building is fitted with many processing bins and a Monarch attrition mill with two forty horse motors to be used for grinding. A corn cutter and grader and a two ton mixer and other equipment installed.

A special corn drag equipment with a Monarch crusher was provided for handling ear corn and a reel was used in connection with this corn unit.

Motorpower in individual units was used thruout the whole plant.

A special driveway was provided for handling bulk grain, bulk feed to the customers from bulk bins built in the mill building.

A scale was provided in feed mill driveway to be used for retailing.

In addition to the main large brick warehouse and sales room that the owners had a special office was provided for the operator's use at the mill building.

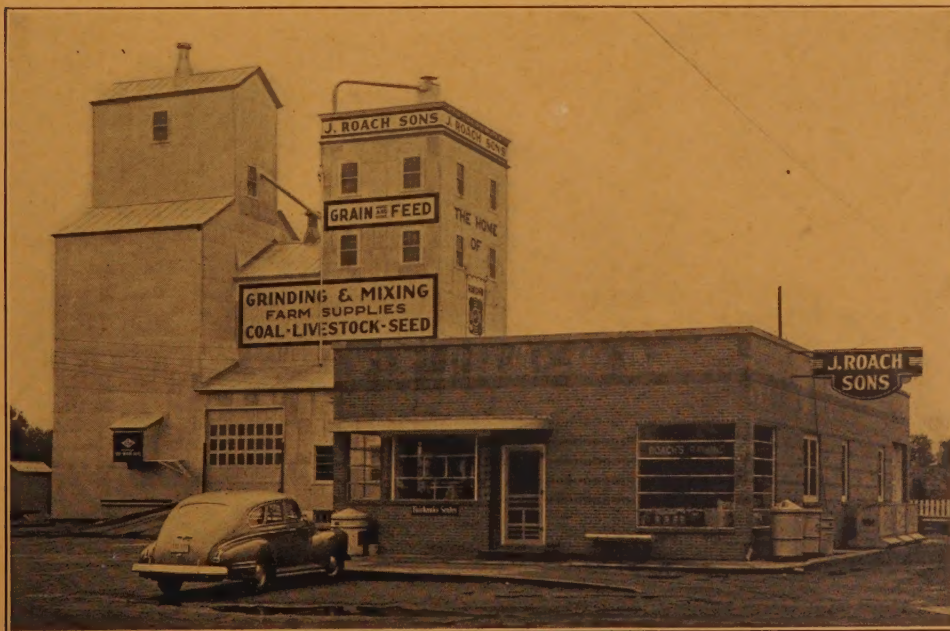
It will be noticed that a receiving scale is located in front of the office building with a concrete deck. This is a Fairbanks scale.

In the elevator driveway an overhead bender type dump was used. The elevator is fitted with one leg and a grain cleaner. A special wheat cleaning system was installed.

At the rear of the building, which does not show in this photograph, very large warehouses were provided for stock of merchandise. Overhead doors were used on the driveway fitted with motors. The very latest equipment in electrical wiring service for the various motors was used.

The office building as shown in the photograph is fire proof and is provided with a full basement.

Special Ibberson designed sacking equipment, valves and other feed fittings are a feature. This set of buildings has just been completed and put in operation. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the plant.



J. Roach Sons Elevator & Feed Mill at Plainfield, Ia.

## HAVE YOU BOOKS

that will facilitate your keeping an accurate record of all wheat delivered at your elevator by each grower of your territory?

**DO NOT overlook the U. S. Government's requirement that you must report on these deliveries and collect the penalty on any wheat delivered in excess of grower's allotment.**

**YOUR RECORDS of wheat received from each farmer should be clear, complete and easily accessible to government inspectors. You are expected to collect the penalty of 49 cts. per bushel due from each grower for each bushel delivered at your elevator in excess of his allotment. Co-operating producers must show white marketing card — Form wheat 511.**

**WHITE CARD will not be issued to co-operators or non-co-operators until they have satisfied the County Committee as to the amount of their excess production.**

**Either of the books described below will facilitate the keeping of an accurate record of wheat delivered at your elevator by producers:**

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight, 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

### Grain & Feed Journals

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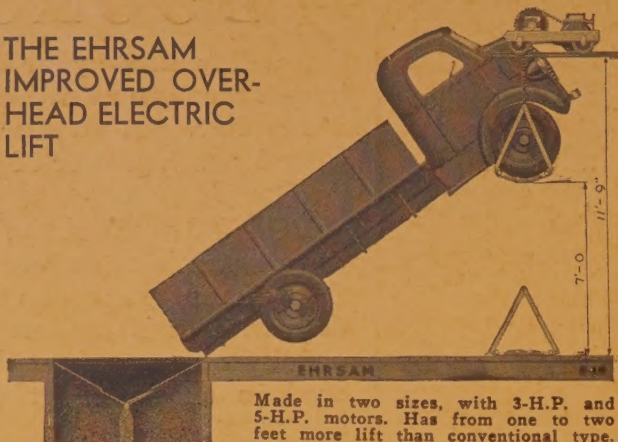
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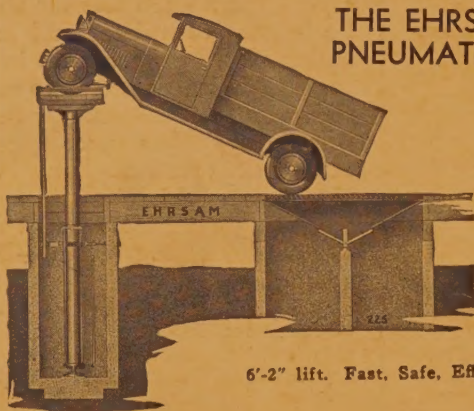
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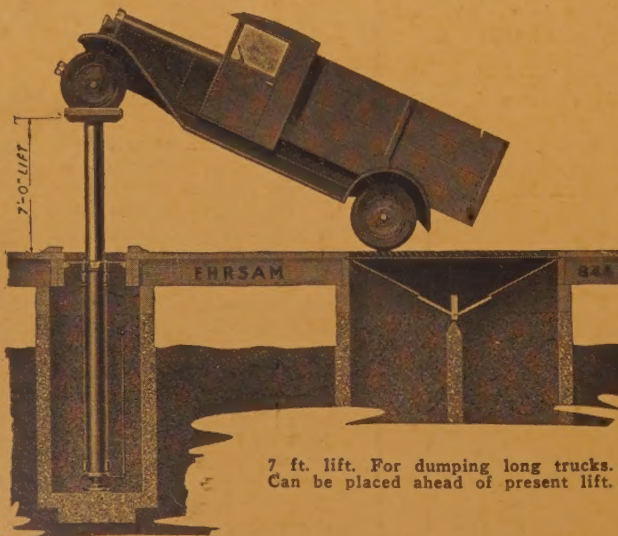
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